

# THE BOURBON NEWS.

CHAMP & MILLER, Editors and Owners.

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SEVENTEENTH YEAR.

PARIS, BOURBON CO., KY., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1897.

NO. 71.

**Brower, Scott & Frazee,**

Corner Main and Broadway, Lexington, Ky.

## MID-SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE.

TO REDUCE STOCK

We will for the next 30 days offer Special Low Prices on

Chamber Suits, Lace Curtains,  
Parlor Suits, Baby Carriages,  
Wall Papers, Pictures,  
Straw Matting, Lawn Furniture.

If you want Bargains come and See Us.  
Everything New and Strictly First-Class.

**BROWER, SCOTT & FRAZEE,**

Carpets, Furniture, Wall Paper, Draperies.

LEXINGTON, KY.

## Kentucky's Great Trots At Lexington.

STAKES \$75,000 PURSES.

OCTOBER 5 TO 16, 1897.

THE \$15,000 FUTURITY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5.

THE \$5,000 TRANSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7.

One or more big stakes daily.

All the crack horses.

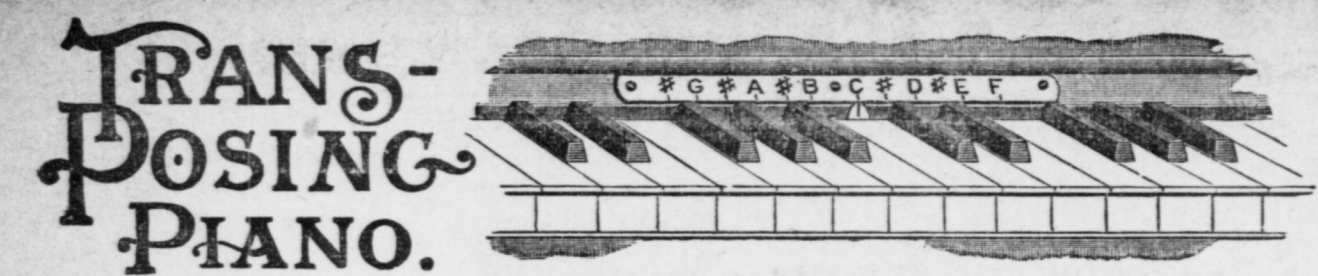
Half fare on all railroads.

Liberati and his famous band.

The World's Greatest Meeting.

P. P. JOHNSTON, President.

H. W. WILSON, Secretary.



## Piano Playing Made Easy

To play music in any key other than that in which it is written is difficult for most performers.

## Norris & Hyde Pianos

instantly transpose any song to suit any voice. They are the only pianos which transpose a full chromatic octave. With them any player can just as easily play any piece in any or all other keys as in the original key, and any singer can sing any song in exactly that key in which the voice sounds best. Instrumentalists may play in any key easiest for them.

This adds great value to these instruments, which are also superior in all other respects. They suit the most exacting critic, and are indorsed by prominent musicians everywhere. Any child can operate the Movable Key-board, and it cannot be gotten out of order. While pre-eminently instruments for the home, voice teachers, singers, churches, schools, and theaters, find them an indispensable convenience. Our Catalogue No. tells all about them. Send for it free.

We are also Sole Representatives for the Celebrated Steinway Pianos.  
**ERNEST URCHS & CO.,** 121 and 123 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI.

## CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY. TIME TABLE.

### EAST BOUND.

Lv Louisville..... 8:30am 6:00pm  
Ar Lexington..... 11:15am 8:40pm  
Ar Lexington..... 11:15am 8:40pm  
Lv Lexington..... 12:25pm 9:50pm  
Ar Winchester..... 1:58am 9:23pm  
Ar Mt. Sterling..... 12:25pm 9:50pm  
Ar Washington..... 8:30am 3:40pm  
Ar Philadelphia..... 10:15am 7:30pm  
Ar New York..... 12:40n 9:58pm

### WEST BOUND.

Ar Winchester..... 7:30am 4:50pm  
Ar Lexington..... 8:00am 5:20pm  
Ar Lexington..... 8:11am 5:30pm  
Ar Shelbyville..... 10:00am 7:20pm  
Ar Louisville..... 11:00am 8:15pm

Trains marked thus † run daily except Sunday; other trains run daily.

Through Sleepers between Louisville, Lexington and New York without change.

For rates, Sleeping Car reservations or any information call on

F. B. CARR,  
Agent L. & N. R. R.

or, GEORGE W. BARNEY,  
Div. Pass Agent,  
Lexington, Ky.

## H. A. SMITH, DENTIST.

Office over G. S. Varden & Co.

Office Hours: 8 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 5 p. m.

### MILLERSBURG.

News Notes Gathered In And About The 'Burg.

For a good story see third page.

Dr. A. J. Hitt left yesterday for Nashville Exposition.

Mrs. Claude Vimont is visiting her sister, in Flemingsburg.

Mr. Lige Rose, of Mason, was here Wednesday on business.

McClintock and McIntyre shipped a car of cattle and hogs, Tuesday.

Mr. Alex. Oler, of Harrison, was the guest of Mr. Claude Vimont Tuesday.

For a good hair cut and a cool shave, go to J. H. Fulton. Open at all hours.

Miss Lula McNamara returned Tuesday from a visit to Maysville with relatives.

Master J. M. Shradler, of Falmouth, is the guest of Rev. Dan'l Robertson and family.

Call at Howard's and get the best prices on tablets, full line of pencils, inks, etc.

Mrs. James M. Conway and Mrs. W. W. Dye have gone to Mt. Sterling to visit relatives.

See fifth page for particulars of killing of Will Talcott, at Raddies Mills, Wednesday night.

Mrs. C. W. Henson returned Tuesday from Swango Springs. Robt. Caldwell will return to-day.

Miss Lucy Mock, of Raddies Mills, was the guest of her brother, Mr. John Mock, Wednesday.

Mr. Yancy Ray and wife went to Germantown, Wednesday, to attend the fair and visit relatives.

For SALE.—I have 30 good grade yearling heifers, address

T. M. Purnell.

Quarterly meeting will be held at the Methodist Church, Sunday, by Rev. Dan'l Robertson, P. E.

Mr. and Mrs. Olin Pope and Mrs. John Mock visited Mrs. Fannie Smith, in Cynthiana, Tuesday.

Mr. W. E. Williams and wife left Wednesday for Falmouth, where he will teach a select school.

For SALE.—A good Alderney cow, gentle, fresh and giving four gallons of milk. Apply to T. M. Purnell. (2t)

Elder Fenstermacher and wife returned Tuesday from Morgan where Elder Fenstermacher held a protracted meeting.

Miss Nora Wadell will open school at Hutchison, Monday. Miss Fannie Beeding will also open her school at Osgood, on the same day.

Green Leer sold to Riley Howes twelve 1,300-lb. fawns at four cents. Leer Bros. sold four at four cents—one 1,040-lb. yearling.

Having bought out the grocery and bakery of O. C. Pope would like for you to call before purchasing.

(1t) J. SMITH CLARK.

Dr. L. D. Huffman, son and daughter, of Berry, were guests of Dr. Huffman, Tuesday. Master Huffman will remain and attend the training school.

Mrs. Mary Caldwell is visiting relatives in Maysville. Mrs. Robt. Caldwell is visiting her parents, at Germantown, and also attending the fair.

Call and see Phillips' line of school tablets, and a full line of inks, pencils and school books, at publishers' prices, and everything in the school line, cheap.

W. S. DeLong, of Paris, agent for North Western Life Insurance Co., has paid Mrs. Alex. Butler \$2,500 the amount in full of the insurance on Mr. Alex. Butler's life.

R. E. Evans has erected a saw mill and corn-mill, near the Hinkston bridge, at this place, and is prepared to saw all kinds of lumber; or, will grind corn, or trade meal for shelled or ear-corn. Flour for sale, also. (24aug-6t)

Messrs. Clarence and Alvin Roberts, of Covington, came up Tuesday from Covington on their wheels, and were the guests of Misses Lula and Mary Grimms. They will wheel through the bluegrass region.

Mr. C. S. McKimney and bride, Mr. Herbert Clifford, Miss Tucker, Mr. Chas. Jennings, Miss Renaker, Mr. Dilly Craig, Miss Owles, of Berry, were guests of Dr. Huffman and wife, Wednesday.

Did you know the Paris mill was running night and day and are behind on their orders? So don't wait till you are out to put in your order. (1t)

When such men as W. W. Massie, an old miller, Jas. Fee, the oldest-groceryman in town, Capt. Cook, Eph January and a number of others say they never saw the equal of the Paris mill flour, you run no risk in trying it. (1t)

FOR RENT.—One front room, down stairs, unfurnished; two furnished upstairs rooms. Address, "Box 76, Paris, Ky." (20 aug-4t)

Good times for shoe buyers this week, at

(1t) DAVIS, THOMSON & ISGRIG.

Poor Grade Shoes

Are poor in every respect—money wasters. Our new stock of School Shoes cannot be made better and are money savers. Try us and see.

RION & CLAY

Consider the Quality

In buying your children's School Shoes. New Fall stock now arriving. low prices, but quality good.

RION & CLAY

### BASE BALL NOTES.

Gossip of the Diamond—Doings of Professionals and Amateurs.

Pugilist Jim Corbett will play first base for the Shamrocks, at Cincinnati, on the 12th. Corbett has made a fortune this Summer in playing ball.

FRESH oysters and celery. Fee & Son.

WANTED.—To buy Collins' History of Kentucky. Apply at THE NEWS office.

FIVE-foot step-ladder with shelf—forty cents. (4t) COOK & WINN.

### CARLISLE.

News Culled From Nicholas County Precincts.

The annual session of the Carlisle Graded School will begin Monday morning.

The Fiscal Court meets to-morrow to transact turnpike business, and to arrange for the disposition of the toll-houses not yet sold.

The following transfers have been recorded in the Clerk's office since last Thursday: 277 acres from E. P. Thompson to T. S. Hamilton—\$3,200. 53 acres from Permelia Swartz to J. M. Melton—\$600. 1 acre from Permelia Swartz to Margaret Crump—\$100.

—[Mercury]

The Mercury says: "Mrs. Lon. (Crain) Wills and Erastus Snapp, were before Judge Tilton Monday charged with the murder of Geo. Wilson, colored, near the Camp Ground, about three weeks ago, but they were not ready for trial, and the case was set for Wednesday morning at ten o'clock. The warrants were sworn out by Thos. Wilson, a brother of the dead man. A third party is said to be implicated, but can not be found."

Get our prices on flour and bacon. Fee & Son

HURRY-UP on Hard-Time Prices, the General is coming. COOK & WINN.

FARM FOR SALE PRIVATELY.

I offer for sale privately 273 acres of land, 2 1/2 miles from Paris. Said land has on it a 5-room cottage, stockbarn with 12 box-stalls, a good tobacco barn, splendid circular barn for young stock, and other improvements. For terms, apply to

MRS. J. MONROE LEER,  
Box 380, Paris, Ky.  
(27aug-6t)

WANTED---RYE, CORN, WHEAT.

Will pay highest market price.  
R. B. HUTCHCRAFT  
(24aug-4t) Paris, Ky.

### RAILROAD TIME CARD.

L. & N. R. R.

#### ARRIVAL OF TRAINS:

From Cincinnati—11:16 a. m.; 5:38 p. m.; 10:15 p. m.  
From Lexington—4:39 a. m.; 7:45 a. m.; 3:39 p. m.; 6:27 p. m.

From Richmond—4:35 a. m.; 7:42 a. m.; 3:33 p. m.  
From Maysville—7:48 a. m.; 3:30 p. m.

#### DEPARTURE OF TRAINS:

To Cincinnati—4:45 a. m.; 7:55 a. m.; 3:46 p. m.  
To Lexington—7:55 a. m.; 11:27 a. m.; 5:45 p. m.; 10:31 p. m.  
To Richmond—11:25 a. m.; 5:43 p. m.; 10:25 p. m.  
To Maysville—7:55 a. m.; 6:35 p. m.

F. B. CARR, Agent.

**W. O. HINTON, Agent,**

Fire, Wind and Storm Insurance.

THE VERY BEST.  
OLD, RELIABLE, PROMPT-PAYING.

NON-UNION.

City Schools.

The Paris City Schools will reopen on Monday, September 6th, 1897.

The Schools in all their departments are free to the children of residents of the city. Non-residents can be admitted where the classes are not full, upon payments of the following rates:

WHITE SCHOOL.  
Primary.....\$8 and \$10 per half year.  
Intermediate.....\$12 per half year.  
High School.....\$20 per half year.

COLORS SCHOOL.  
Grades 1, 2, 3 and 4, \$1.00 per month.  
Grades 5, 6, 7 and 8, \$1.50 per month.  
E. W. WEAVER, Supt.

Attest: A. SHIRE, Sec'y.



## THE YELLOW KID,

even, can have his linen bleached white, and "done up" to the Queen's taste at THE BOURBON STEAM LAUNDRY. Collars, cuffs, business or dress shirts, are laundered to the acme of beauty, and away up beyond the standard of ordinary laundry work. Lace curtains are laundered equal to new.

**The Bourbon Steam Laundry,**

W. M. HINTON & BRO., Proprietors.

Telephone No. 4.

## FALL SUITINGS AND OVERCOATINGS FOR \$5 LESS

Now than after September 18th. So come and avail yourself of this opportunity. Any one who will place their order between now and September 18th can save at least \$5. We want early Fall business. We will make things lively this Fall if first-class goods, high-class tailoring and low prices will do it. Remember our motto: We keep faith with the public by doing as we advertise.

## FINEST BUSINESS SUITS

In the world from

**\$25 TO \$30**

Our full stock of suitings has been arriving daily. We have always und-r-sold other tailor- from \$10 to \$15 dollars on a suit. Other tailors will add \$5 more to the cost of theirs on account of the tariff. We will not. Therefore, our prices will be from \$15 to \$20 less than elsewhere.

All work done at home.

JOE MUNSON Cutter and Coatmaker, (formerly with F. P. Lowry & Co.)

**H. S. STOUT,**

Manager Paris Furnishing and Tailoring Co.

## New Buggy Company!

Having purchased John Glenn's carriage works and repository, on corner of Fourth and High Streets, Paris, Ky., we are now prepared to do all kind of repairing, painting and trimming of vehicles, such as carriages, buggies, etc. We also keep on hand a select line of new

## BUGGIES, BAROUCHES, SURRIES,

—everything in the vehicle line. The public is invited to inspect our stock and compare our prices. We have engaged experienced, expert workmen to do our work and insure satisfaction, and guarantee all jobs to be first-class.

Call and see us. Prompt attention to all orders.

**J. H. Haggard Buggy Company**

HIGH ST., COR. FOURTH, - - - - - PARIS, KY.

**Winchester** MEANS PERFECTION WHEN APPLIED TO REPEATING RIFLES AND ALL KINDS OF SHOT-GUNS AMMUNITION SINGLE-SHOT RIFLES

Pronounced by Experts the Standard of the World. Ask your dealer for WINCHESTER make of Gun or Ammunition and take no other. FREE:—Our new illustrated Catalogue. WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., New Haven, Ct.

**DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS.** The only safe, sure and reliable Female PILL ever offered to Ladies, especially recommended to married Ladies. Ask for DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS and take no other. Send for circular. Price \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., - - - - - Cleveland, Ohio.

For Sale By W. T. Brooks, Druggist.



## GEN. BANDERAS.

With 12,000 Men, Marches the Entire Length of Cuba. The Second Invasion of the West Was Effected With Little Difficulty.

New York, Aug. 31.—The Journal and Advertiser says: The sensational victory of the Cuban army under Maximiliano Gomez and Antonio Maceo, the entire length of the island in Martinez Campos' time, has just been duplicated by Quintin Banderas.

This negro war captain, than whom no Cuban of the colored race, excepting Maceo, perhaps, has won greater honors in the present struggle for independence, led 12,000 men from the eastern end of the island, where the patriots in arms are strongest, to the western end, where, since Antonio Maceo's death, through the treachery of his body physician, Dr. Zertucha, the Cuban cause has not prospered so well.

These 12,000 men represented all branches of the Cuban army service. They penetrated into the provinces of Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio, strengthening the existing forces in each of those provinces to such an extent that the coming winter campaign there may be expected to be even as disastrous for the Spanish arms as in the time of the redoubtable Maceo.

The news of the brilliant achievement was brought to the Journal and Advertiser by the mail from Havana in an autograph letter from Banderas himself. In it he requests the publication of the proclamation that he issued on taking charge of the department.

Banderas says that the second invasion of the west was made in compliance with plans that were completed by Maximiliano Gomez, the general-in-chief, in June last, and that the march was effected with little or no trouble or molestation from the Spanish troops.

"We crossed their lines again and again," he says, "but there was no fight in them and we had no battles. Our men behaved nobly in the face of constantly possible attacks by larger forces. There was no faltering at any time, and once more I have been able to admire the heroism of our soldiers who have fought, and fighting and will ever fight. I am convinced, until the independence of Cuba shall have been attained, they will fight."

The proclamation intimates that there have been wholesale desertions from the Spanish army in Havana province into the Cuban service, saying:

"In taking command of this province I send greeting to all its forces, but more especially to the brave Spanish soldiers of Pizarro cavalry regiment whom I reviewed Sunday, and those who, filled with sympathy for an oppressed people fighting for their liberty, have come over to our files, in this way giving most direct life to those who say that the Spanish soldier exists only to serve as food for the cannon and for the purpose of affording means for their officers to get titles and decorations."

The rest of the proclamation is directed "to the men of my race."

## A SETTLEMENT

Of the Great Miners' Strike Is Believed to Be Close at Hand.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 31.—A prominent coal operator in the Pittsburgh district said Monday night that the miners' strike would probably be settled, temporarily at least, within the next 48 hours. The operators have been quietly negotiating with the miners' officers since the adjournment of the Pittsburgh conference, and a settlement is believed to be close at hand. The operators offered to pay the men 64 cents a ton, pending arbitration, if the miners would consent to such an arrangement, with the distinct understanding that the arbitrators could not fix a price below 60 cents or above 69 cents. President Ratchford made a counter proposition for arbitration, stipulating that the men be paid 59 cents a ton, five cents of that price to be turned over to a trustee or trustees to be held until the arbitration is completed and then paid to the miners if the rate is fixed at 69 cents. If the rate is fixed below that figure then a portion of the amount held by the trustees is to be given to the miners and the other rebated to the operators. A telegram was received here Monday from President Ratchford with respect to the operators' proposition, but it was somewhat blind, and the operators were unable to tell whether he accepted the proposition or not. It is believed, however, that he will consent to arbitration, and it is expected that work at the mines will be resumed before the close of the week.

The Strike Situation at Jellico.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 31.—The strike situation at Jellico looks more serious Monday night and Tuesday morning. At the conference of miners and operators Monday morning the miners refused to listen to anything lower than the rate of last year and the conference ended abruptly. The miners are positive that the mines shall not be opened by non-union men and the operators say they will open them anyhow.

Aridis Close the Kohat Pass.

PESHAWUR, Aug. 31.—A strong force of Afridis, it is just announced, has closed the Kohat pass, and therefore the proposed advance of a column of British troops through that pass has been countermanded. With the Khyber and Kohat passes in the hands of the enemy, the gravity of the situation has increased.

This Season's Seal Catch.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 31.—Advices from the Behring sea by the steamer Portland show that the entire catch of the North American Commercial Co. for the season was 20,000 skins, which are now en route to San Francisco on the steamer Del Norte. Last year's catch amounted to over 20,000 skins.

Steel Rails for South Africa.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—The British steamship Titania will in a few days sail from this port bearing the first cargo of steel rails ever shipped to South Africa. The shipment will amount to 1,800 tons.

## A SETTLEMENT

Of the Miners' Strike and Resumption of Work Probable.

A Meeting of the Operators in Pittsburgh to Be Held—Patrick Dolan, William Murdoch and James Norton Freed From the Taint of Contempt.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 1.—The coal strike is considered settled here. The plan is to resume at 64 cents and work pending arbitration.

The direct parties in this conference of adjustment are President Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers, and the executive committee of the operators. A number of the latter were in the city Tuesday and the result is that a decision may be looked for almost at any moment. The direct effect of this decision will be the opening of the mines and of the resumption of work by all the striking miners the beginning of the coming week.

An operator here says: "The new figure has been accepted by all but one operator in the Pittsburgh district, and it is understood has been approved by President Ratchford and other members of the executive committee of the United Mine Workers. It is expected that the single operator still holding out will be finally induced to yield, and that the great strike will thus be brought to a speedy and peaceful close."

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 1.—At the Monongahela house, the headquarters of the operators in this city, the news of the expected settlement of the miners' strike was at first received with incredulity. It was an unlooked for thing and not one of the operators present could believe the report until confirmative news was obtained from Cleveland. George W. Schluederberg, of the Robbins Coal company, at first stated that in his opinion the whole story was a fake, but later, when he had received advice from the Cleveland representative of the Pittsburgh & Chicago Gas Coal Co., he said that he hoped for an early resumption of work and a quick adjustment of the rate to be paid as a permanent one. No detailed information was received by any of the Pittsburgh operators, either from Cleveland or St. Louis or Columbus, and consequently they could not say whether the rate said to have been agreed upon was a uniform one or not.

A meeting of all the operators in the city will be held at the Monongahela house Wednesday morning to take such action as is necessary to have representatives at the conference to be held by the officers and members of the executive board of the mine workers and the executive committee of the Cleveland operators' combination, either in Cleveland or Columbus, on Thursday.

In answer to a telegram Tuesday evening, National President Ratchford telegraphed from St. Louis, saying: "Information from Columbus incorrect."

District President Patrick Dolan is expected to arrive in Pittsburgh Wednesday from St. Louis, where he has been in attendance at the St. Louis convention of labor leaders, and his presence is being awaited by the local leaders with impatience.

A new plan of campaign is now being formulated, and his presence is desired before it is put into effect. A number of the leading miners throughout the district and the Westmoreland field were at the headquarters Tuesday morning, and the plan was discussed in secret. What the proposed changes are could not be learned, but from a reliable source is given the fact that the entire situation will be changed in this district before the close of the week. The camps at the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Co.'s plant will be continued. National Organizer Cameron Miller, who with District Secretary Warner has assumed charge of the strike during President Dolan's absence, said Tuesday morning that the situation throughout the entire district looked very favorable Tuesday. He is arranging for a number of meetings in the district. These will be held before the contemplated change in the campaign is put into effect.

Patrick Dolan, Pittsburgh district president of the United Mine Workers of America, William Murdoch and Jas. Norton are freed from the taint of contempt of court in Washington county. Judge J. A. McIlvaine, at Washington, Pa., Tuesday discharged the rule on them to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt for attempting to march at McGovern last week. Twenty-five men went to work Monday in the Boone mine of the Canonsburg Coal Co. at Canonsburg, Pa.

The miners from the Cincinnati, Buffalo, Courtney and other mines in the vicinity of Monongahela, Pa., Tuesday met at Mingo and organized. The mine committee of the Belle Vernon miners denies that any coal is being dug there, or that any work has been done in the mines since July 3. They say that the Fayette City mines also are closed.

The Tribesmen Dispersed.

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.—Great relief is felt in official circles here at the news that the tribesmen who Monday blocked the Kohat Pass have been dispersed. Col. Gordon's column of troops proceeded toward Kohat from Peshawar Tuesday morning. Dispatches received from Peshawar Tuesday say that all is quiet there, though occasional shots are exchanged between the advance posts and the insurgents.

The Steamer Weare Delayed.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 1.—Anxiety for the fate of the Yukon river steamer P. B. Weare, said to be laden with gold, is set at rest by Traffic Manager G. B. Hamilton, of the North American Transportation Co., stating that he had advised that the Weare was tied up near Circle City repairing her boiler flues.

Monument Unveiled.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Emperor William Tuesday afternoon unveiled the equestrian monument of William I. at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle at Coblenz.

## KAHN DIR

Will Not Be Attacked by Haddah Mullah—He is Gathering His Forces for an Attack Upon Peshawur.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Times Thursday morning publishes a dispatch from Chakdara saying it appears that Haddah Mullah has abandoned the idea of attacking the Khan Dir and is gathering his forces for an attack upon Peshawur. All the tribes in this district have been quiet since its occupation. The upper Sway country hitherto has been comparatively unknown. It has not been visited by organized troops since the time of Alexander the Great. The Swatis deemed their country inaccessible, the only entrance to it being by a narrow causeway barely wide enough to admit one man at a time, flanked on one side by a raging torrent and on the other by precipitous cliffs fortified by stone breastworks.

The news regarding the Indian frontier troubles is indefinite and fragmentary, and it is difficult to follow the varying movements of the British forces which are apparently decided in consequence of the quickly changing gatherings of the tribesmen. News has been received of fresh accessions to the forces of the insurgents and of the appearance of various fanatics who are endeavoring to stir those tribesmen who are reluctant to join the revolt to attack the British. There is every probability that an attack will be made by the British at some point within a few days. The attack upon the British post Gazarbund, Beluchistan, is not of great importance. The station at Gazarbund is a small one.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that after careful inquiries, he is convinced that the sultan's personal influence among the Mussulmans in north-west India is non-existent.

There is no doubt, the correspondent says, that the suggestion that the sultan instigated the trouble is flattering to his vanity, but it is quite clear that nothing can restore to the sultan his preponderance in the Mussulman world.

## THE PRESIDENT'S PARTY

Leaves Cleveland For Fremont to Attend the Smith-Hayes Wedding.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 2.—The president's party left for Fremont Wednesday on a special train of six cars, which left the Union depot at 1:45 p.m. About 40 Cleveland people, friends of the Hayes family occupied four of the cars. The train halted at Detroit street, near Glenmere, the summer home of Senator Hanna, and the president and wife, Secretary and Mrs. Alger and Senator and Mrs. Hanna boarded the special car of the late President Caldwell, of the Lake Shore railway. About 100 little children, inmates of the Industrial Home of the Children's Aid society, which is nearby, stood near the railroad crossing, and as the president and his party embarked, shouted in unison: "Good-by, President McKinley."

Man and Boy Killed by Lightning.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—Wednesday evening Thomas Macher and Vic Porter, employees of the Cincinnati Street Railroad Co., found the dead bodies of a middle-aged man and a boy of about 14 years old lying under an oak tree in a field near Columbian avenue, about one mile north of the Madison avenue street car line. The man and boy had evidently taken refuge under the tree during the rainstorm that occurred about 5 o'clock. Lightning struck the tree, shattering it and the electrical shock killed both the man and boy.

Death of Lazarus Morganthau.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Lazarus Morganthau, a well known German of New York, who came prominently before the public last winter in connection with the founding of a marriage endowment society, is dead, aged 83 years. Morganthau's marriage endowment society was designed to aid orphan girls of good character to marry. Three weddings were held under the auspices of the society during its career. In each instance the bride received a dowry sufficient to establish her in a modest way.

Believed to Be a Kentucky Girl.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—It was learned Wednesday that the young woman who committed suicide at the Victoria hotel Tuesday, after registering as "Blanche Wilson," lived for five months at 2014 Dearborn street, where she was known as Blanche Herbert. From what little she talked of her past life while there, it is believed she is a Kentucky girl and that her mother is living in Louisville.

Dead Body Found in the River.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Sept. 2.—The dead body of a Negro was found hanging to a tree line in the Arkansas river, near Rob Roy. A rope around the neck and several gashes in the head indicate that the Negro had been lynched and thrown into the river. There was nothing on the body by which the man could be identified and no lynching has been reported in that vicinity recently.

Great Fires Set Through Carelessness.

SHERIDAN, Wyo., Sept. 2.—Destructive fires are raging in the timber in the mountains along the north fork of Piney creek and near the head of Prairie Dog creek in this county. The fire is destroying large areas of valuable timber and threatening the homes of settlers in the vicinity. The origin of the fire is believed to be due to the carelessness of campers with their camp fires.

Will Be Lynched If Caught.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 2.—Henry Krantz, near Malden, six miles from here, attempted to outrage his 14-year-old daughter Nellie Wednesday. A mob is gathering and talk of lynching. He is now at work in a coal mine and the mob is waiting for him to come out. Officers will attempt to get him away before the mob gets him.

Prince Hohenlohe to Retire.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Daily Mail's Berlin correspondent says it is stated that it has been practically settled that Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, will retire in October.

## THE JUDICIARY

Denounced at the St. Louis Labor Leaders' Convention.

Special Miners' Day to Be Set Apart Shortly After Labor Day—Workingmen Asked to Contribute the Earnings of That Day in Support of Strikers.

St. Louis, Sept. 1.—It was 10 o'clock Tuesday when the committee on resolutions of the labor leaders' conference filed into the hall and the delegates were called to order to hear its report. The platform as presented reads as follows:

The fear of the watchful fathers of the republic has been justified. The judiciary has become supreme. We witness a political phenomenon absolutely new in the history of the republic, a republic that at the feet of judges appointed to administer the law, they acknowledge no superior on earth, and their despotic deeds recall Milton's warning to his countrymen: "Who bids a man rule over him as law, may bid as well a savage beast."

Under the cunning form of injunctions, and under the guise of criminal laws, and after thus drawing to themselves the power of legislation, have repealed the bill of rights, and for violation of those court-made laws have denied the accused the right of trial by jury.

The exercise of the commonest rights of free men—the right of assembly, the right of free speech, the right of traveling the public highways, have been made a crime, and armed forces disperse as mobs, people daring in company, to exercise these rights. At its last term the supreme court of the United States decided that the Thirteenth amendment, "forbid involuntary servitude," is not violated by arresting a seaman, imprisoning him until his vessel is ready to leave port, and then forcibly putting him on board to serve out the term of his contract; a decision under which the old slave laws may yet be revived and striking laborers, be seized and returned to the service of their masters.

"Having drawn to themselves all the powers of the federal government under congress and the president may act only by judicial permission, the federal judges have begun the subjugation of sovereign states, so that, unless a check is soon put upon the progress of usurpation, in a short time no government but absolute despotism of federal judges will exist anywhere over any portion of the United States. The people of the United States, by their feebleness by their want of courage, by their dangerous toll, the pending strike for the right to be free enough to make labor possible, has been profligate of judicial usurpation showing the willingness of judicial despots to resort to the most shameful defiance of the law, as well as of law and humanity, in order to enable heartless avarice to drive its hungry serfs back to the mines to faint and die at their teed rice of American citizens, the exercise of which an injunction has not somewhere made a crime by these subversions of constitutional liberty. We have met to counsel together and have come to the following conclusions that:

Whereas, the present strike of the coal miners has again demonstrated the fact that our so-called liberty is not freedom, but a stupendous sham, under which millions are being generated, while hundreds of thousands—men, women and children—are starving in hovels on the public highways;

Whereas, this condition has become permanent for a large and ever increasing number of our population, as long as we permit a comparatively small class of legalized exploiters to monopolize the means of production and distribution for their private benefit—a fact obvious in the case of miners;

Whereas, Appeals to congress and to the courts for relief are fruitless, since the legislative, as well as the executive's judicial powers are under the control of the capitalist class, so that it has come to pass in this "free country" that, while cattle and swine have a right to the public highways, Americans, so-called free men, have not;

Resolved, No. 1.—That we hereby set apart Friday, the 3rd day of September, 1897, as "Good Friday" for the cause of suffering labor in America and contribute the earnings of that day to the support of our struggling brothers, the miners, and appeal to every union man and every friend of labor throughout the country to do likewise.

Resolved, 2.—If the strike of the miners is not settled by the 20th day of September, 1897, and announcement made to that effect by the president of the United Mine Workers, a general convention be held at Chicago on Monday, September 27, 1897, by the representatives of all unions, sections, branches, lodges and kindred organizations of laboring men and friends of their cause, for the purpose of considering further measures in the interests of the striking miners and labor in general.

Resolved, 3.—That we consider the use of the ballot as the best and safest means for the amelioration of the hardships under which the laboring class suffers.

Resolved, 4.—That the public ownership of railroads and telegraphs is one of the most necessary reforms for our body politic.

Resolved, 5.—That we most emphatically protest against government by injunction which plays havoc with even such political rights as workingmen have saved from the steady encroachment of capitalism, and be it finally

Resolved, 6.—That no nation in which the people are totally disarmed can long remain a free and the right to the public highway, while on the other hand, the laboring men of the country are unarmed and defenseless, contrary to the words and spirit of the constitution of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, No. 7.—That we hereby set apart Friday, the 3rd day of September, 1897, as "Good Friday" for the cause of suffering labor in America and contribute the earnings of that day to the support of our struggling brothers, the miners, and appeal to every union man and every friend of labor throughout the country to do likewise.

At the afternoon session several addresses were made. Among other things Mr. Sovereign said: "It is time to bring the miners and courts face to face in this matter and force an issue. Fill up the jail with violators of injunctions and when the men who started this movement are incarcerated thousands of others will be found to take their places. (Cheers). The laboring people can vote for years, but nothing can be accomplished. Let us reorganize this government," shouted Mr. Sovereign. "Let us stand up and assert ourselves. Behind these injunctions stand Gatling guns and Winchester, but we fear them not. Let us hold up the flag and tear down the courts."

In his speech Mr. Debs said: "The people are ripe for a change. All they lack is direction and leadership. Let this conference supply it. Let this conference set the pace. Announce to the world that it will temporarily adjourn for three weeks to renew preparations. Ask every man to pledge himself to be there. Come if you have to walk. No man has a right to plead poverty."

"The significance of this movement portends new important developments along the line of battle. I look forward to the time when the people will dethrone the power that has enslaved them. The movement is marching grandly forward and plutocracy will soon understand that slavery and despotism have no rights to a place or American soil."

## THE DOCKET

For the Next Term of the United States Supreme Court Contains to Date 446 Cases, an Addition of 63 Since Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The docket for the next term of the United States supreme court, which will begin on the 11th of October, is being prepared. It contains to date 446 cases, showing an addition of 63 cases since the adjournment of the court in May. Of these cases 128 are from the state courts, 119 from the new federal courts of appeal, 49 from the United States circuit court, 46 from the territorial courts, 32 from the courts of the District of Columbia, 29 from the court of claims, 26 from the private land court and 17 from the United States district courts.

There were 595 cases on the docket when the court convened in October, 1896. This year the number will be fully 100 less. The constant falling off indicates that the court will soon be quite up to date with its business. The diminution of cases coming to this tribunal has been caused principally by the creation of the United States courts of appeals, causing a falling off of from 1,000 to 1,500 cases per year in the cases brought to this court from the United States circuit courts.

The attorney general is considering the advisability of appealing to the circuit court of appeals from the decree of the United States circuit court recently entered at Omaha for the sale of the Union Pacific under foreclosure proceedings. The government, it is understood, desires some modifications of the decree entered by the circuit court in order to still further protect the government's interests, and it is only by appeal that such modifications can be secured. Several members of the reorganization board of the Union Pacific were here last week to consult the attorney general upon this subject.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt, issued at the treasury department Wednesday, shows the debt, less cash in the treasury, to be \$1,008,335,121, which is an increase for the month of \$14,888,475. This increase is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the amount of cash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing debt, \$847,365,540; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,336,280; debt bearing no interest, \$378,194,507; total, \$1,236,896,327. This amount, however, does not include \$593,961,953 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold, \$181,234,105; silver, \$519,368,456; paper, \$139,427,064. Bonds, discharging officers' balances, etc., \$18,115,651. Totals, \$858,145,367 against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$39,584,160, which leaves a cash balance in the treasury of \$218,561,206.

Adm. Walker, president of the Nicaragua canal commission, had a conference with Secretary Sherman Wednesday regarding some of the details of the work of the commission, which is now making a thorough examination of the great mass of papers and documents relating to the canal. It is expected that Capt. Carter, the engineer officer who is a member of the board, will return about the 11th of this month, and a meeting will be held in New York immediately on his return. The commission does not expect to get through its work in Washington so that it can sail for Nicaragua before November 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The safe of the district tax collector's office was robbed Tuesday night of all its contents, amounting to about \$9,000, received during the day for taxes. The loss was discovered when Cashier Chamberlain opened the safe as usual Wednesday morning. The safe had not been tampered with and the police believe that Varick Hawkins, the Negro messenger of the tax collector, learned the combination and robbed the safe after office hours.

## GRAIN EXPORTS

From the City of Baltimore During the Month of August.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 2.—August, of 1897, was the banner month in the history of the port of Baltimore so far as exports are concerned. Their value amounted to the enormous sum of \$10,243,391, figures never before reached. Of the exports, grain formed the largest part, aggregating 9,230,650 bushels, breaking the record of the port for shipments of this character. These were made up as follows:

Five million four hundred and seventy-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-one bushels of wheat.

Three million five hundred and seventy-five thousand seven hundred and three bushels of corn.

One hundred and three thousand five hundred and ninety-six bushels of rye.

Sixty thousand and twenty bushels of oats.

There were 47 full cargoes of grain. Among these the Knight Bachelor took to Antwerp 326,699 bushels, the largest cargo of cereals that ever left an American port in one ship.

Killed by His Stepson.

ENGLAND, Ark., Sept. 2.—George Young, a prominent farmer of Indian Bayou, was shot and killed by his stepson. Young had beaten the boy's mother and the son warned him not to repeat it. This Young did and the son shot him, the wound causing death in an hour.

Controller Eckels' Vacation.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 2.—Controller of the Currency James H. Eckels has arrived here from the east en route for the Yellowstone National park, where he will spend ten days. From here he goes to the park, then to Butte and to Salt Lake, and then goes on a hunting trip into the mountains of Colorado.

Four Persons Killed in a Wreck.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A passenger train has been derailed at Mayfield, Sussex, eight miles south of Tunbridge Wells, on the Brighton line. Four persons are known to have been killed and many have been injured.

## "AS IF BY MAGIC."

Miss David's Strong Endorsement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She Writes That Every Afflicted One Could Try This Remedy.

From the News, Hamilton, Ohio. From no one in this city has Dr. Williams' Pink Pills received more unstinted praise than from Miss David, of 16, North B Street, Hamilton, Ohio. Seldom one hears of such favorable results from the use of medicine, as was effected in the case in question.

Miss David, who is a modest and unassuming, but most charming little lady, is prompted to make a public statement of her case, solely as an act of charity to others who are unfortunate enough to be afflicted, and no one among Miss David's large circle of friends and acquaintances could possibly question the lady's motive in making such a statement. Miss David has resided in this city for years and is connected with the Traber family, one of the oldest and most honored in Butler county.

Speaking to a News representative, Miss David said: "Although I have resided in Hamilton for quite a while, I am originally a native of Pennsylvania, and it was while on a visit in Philadelphia a number of years ago, that I suffered a very severe attack of diphtheria, it being in the most malignant form. Subsequently, my whole system became affected in sympathy, as it were, and it was only a short time until I became so debilitated and run down that I had given up nearly all hope of recovery. I tried many remedies and spent much money in an effort to regain my health, but to no avail.

"One day in looking over a Philadelphia paper, my attention was attracted to the Pink Pills advertisement, and I resolved to give it a trial. Not anticipating results so soon, you can imagine my great surprise and pleasure to soon notice beneficial results. The old numb feeling in my limbs, for I had also received a paralytic stroke, gradually disappeared as if by magic—and my whole system was soon on the mend. In fact, at the very outset the medicine worked a wonderful change in my whole body and thanks to the efficacy of the Pink Pills, I am a greatly improved woman today. I only wish that everyone afflicted could try this remedy, for I feel certain that a speedy cure would be the inevitable result."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppression, irregularities and all forms of weakness. When they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

## A New Departure.

"I know it is unprecedented, my dear," said the popular minister to his wife, with a look of firm determination upon his face. "I know the public will consider me a sensational, unorthodox innovator, but something must be done to fill the church and bring me into notice."

"But," said his wife, "consider what an abnormal, extraordinary, unparalleled thing it is you propose. I have never been in favor of your discussing in the pulpit subjects that will startle and invite criticism from the congregation and public. Why not confine yourself, as other preachers do, to matters that they naturally expect from a minister of the gospel?"

"They no longer attract attention," said the minister. "The people now demand something new and electrifying, and I think I have hit upon a plan of discourse that will create a future in the religious world. I have decided to abandon the old beaten paths and give them something next Sunday that will come like a thunder clap upon the congregation."

"Very well," said his wife, with a sigh of resignation. "If you have fully determined to take a text from the Bible I will try no longer to dissuade you."—Chicago Tribune.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, itchy feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. 25c Trial package, FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A Mile Attack.

Beefneck Bill—Wot's come of your partner? Strongarm Jake—I shook 'im. He got religion already.

"O! Quit the business, has he?" "He always wanted to open a safe with prayer."—Cincinnati Inquirer.

It Was Taken Awhel.

Mrs. Tenspot—I am so glad that you are engaged to Harold Willoughby. Was it a long courtship? Miss Skidmore—Not very. My cyclometer registered about 700 miles.—Judge.

## ALABAMA LADIES

DON'T DIE

Dr. A. A. Garrett

Oak Lowery, Ala., writes:





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## CHAPTER I.

A few miles back from the mining camp of Windy Gulch an old trail turns away from the more traveled county road, leading through a rough, mountain region to the scene of an abortive mining excitement now well-nigh forgotten.

It was in the spring of 1879, when the newly discovered riches of Leadville had prepared a fortune-hunting world for any marvel, that somebody started a cry of "carbonates" in this quarter, and from near and far came a hurrying horde to view this latest land of promise, while, as if by magic, a city of tents and frame shanties came into being in the depths of the wilderness. In the after years there came to be not a little disputing as to the real origin of this Silver City boom, some believing that it had been started by a couple of misguided "tenderfeet," of wholly honest intent, whatever the mischief they inadvertently wrought, while others, claiming to be better informed, held that it was the work of a set of unprincipled promoters, among whom the name of Col. Randolph Meredith was always mentioned with especial execration. However that might have been, the boom was very real while it lasted; and it lasted the longer that the spring was late that year, heavy falls of snow so covering the earth that few might guess what lay beneath. The gambling spirit was rife in the air, and every one who could call 1,500 feet of that vaulted ground his own was for the moment rich, though nothing more tangible had touched his claim than the shifting shadows of the location stakes. Development work proceeded but feebly, and few had anything of real promise to show; but, as though each had quaffed of some magic potion that gave him eyes to see but the fair illusion of that for which he longed, each clung with mad insistence to his dream of wealth, scrambling, fighting, and in some instances even dying, to hold to claims from which the assayers' fires would never reveal so much as a trace of the precious metals.

At length, however, there came a day when the snows had sunk down through the seepy soil and all the land lay bare to the probing of pick and powder, and after that the time was not long ere a cursing company of adventurers went drifting back over the hills whence they came. The sound of the builders' hammers stopped short with the stilling of the dance-hall music; and before the sweet, resinous smells had been fairly lost from its newly-hewn pine boards, the embryo city was left to desolation and decay.

But, while the rush and hurry went on as though it would never stop, a better grade was discovered for its heavily laden teams at a point which left the main highway a mile or more beyond the original point of turning, so that a bit of the way, which had come to ill repute for upsetting of stages and kindred disasters, came to be sloughed off, as it were, and practically disowned by the road, which now appeared to have developed to a line of travel of vast importance. The gain in safety, to be sure, was somewhat offset by an added mile or more of distance, so that the majority of those who came on horseback, and all of that vagabond company who toiled over the hills afoot, still chose the older and shorter cut, which was never altogether abandoned until the Silver City road was left to degenerate to the Old Silver trail, by which name it came to be known through all the after years.

And while impatient footsteps hurried over the hills, lured by the ignis fatuus of wealth never to be attained, and while in the heaviness of disappointment they toiled away again, there at one side of this unpromising bit of old road a vein of gold lay waiting, where every passing eye must fall upon its covering of sun-baked earth, waiting and making no sign. For eons before Windy Gulch was or Silver City had been conceived in the mind of man, nature had hugged the precious secret to her heart, biding her time. Men groaning under burdens of poverty and woe, and women whose hearts were like to break for the heaviness of living, passed by the spot; but the gold had naught to do with pity; its time was not yet come. Sometimes prospectors discovered such signs in the steep hillside that they paused to probe the earth here and there in futile effort; but a rubus bush had spread its little arms over the little outcropping of gray rock which might have told the story, and none thought to look beneath. Years passed away. Autumn winds swept bare the rubus bush; winter storms beat upon the dull brocade of lichen that had spread itself over the sign-writing on the rock; over and over again the wooing Colorado sunshine called back new bloom to ring rich joy-bells in the bright spring weather; but now the Silver City excitement had been well-nigh forgotten in other dreams and wakings, and seldom the feet of man trod the old trail. Earth held to her own with greedy gladness; and the gold waited on, fulfilling the eternal plan of silence.

But one summer Harvey Neil went with a fishing party over beyond the spot where Silver City had been, and, coming back, a few adventurous spirits elected to spare the horses, the teams being heavily laden with camp equip-

age, and the ill-kept road full of heavy grades, by walking over the now almost obliterated pathway which formed a wavering hypotenuse across the angle made by the junction of the trail with the county road. A fondness for flowers led the young man to stop to pluck one of the great creamy blossoms that lingered on the rubus bush; and then, idly beating with his heel at the unnoticed rock below while he waited for his companions to overtake him, he laid bare the secret which had been hidden from the beginning of the world. A bit of the stone crumbled away under his foot; idly glancing down, his eyes were caught by the shimmer of free gold; and the Mascot mine, as he chose to call it, was discovered.

Harvey Neil was a type of adventurer by no means uncommon in the west. His father had been a large woolen manufacturer in Connecticut, who had failed in business and died of heart-failure—of a broken heart, his widow always contended—just at the close of the boy's college course. It had always been tacitly accepted in the family that Harvey, the only son, should eventually devote himself to the mills, as his father and his grandfather had done before him; but now, hampered by lack of both capital and experience, this course appeared scarcely practicable, while his mother, moreover, evinced a deep repugnance for the calling to which she charged his father's untimely death. What with the mischievous tinkering with the tariff which was forever a menace to the business, and the labor troubles to contribute endless turmoil, she would have her son look to some other field for the success which she could not doubt must ultimately be his whichever way he turned. And the lad, full of youth's longing for adventure, was only too glad to leave the hackneyed paths he had known all his life, electing to go west and grow up with the country.

It was something of a shock to him to find the country rather more grown up, and the opportunities for profitable adventure decidedly more meager, than his dreams had pictured. He had chosen Colorado as his field of operations, and in his eagerness to attain riches he turned naturally to mining, where in a few brief months the little money he had brought with him had gone in alluring ventures which returned him nothing beyond the experience he so surely needed, but for which he was anything but grateful. And now, wholly un-equipped by education or training for any labor open to him here, knowing no more than a pampered child of any principle of economy, Harvey Neil experienced a few years of very hard times indeed. The insurance on his father's life had placed his mother in comparative comfort; but, after the luxuries by which he had always seen her surrounded, it seemed to the son so near to the borderland of poverty that not for the world would he allow her to contribute another dollar to the undertakings in which he had come to feel himself fairly predestined to failure. He would not even grieve her by telling of the ill-luck which had pursued him; and more than one letter he wrote dilating upon the glorious chances which the great west offered, chances which he led her to infer he held in his grasp—when he had to wait for days merely to compass the purchase of a postage stamp to send the letter. To her, if somewhat vague as to his doings, he was always gay and hopeful. When he went to work as a harvest hand in the summer, such work as blistered his untired hands and brought strange aches to every bone in his body, he only told her that he had been invited to stay on a ranch for awhile, and amused her with his droll accounts of the primitive ways of living affected by the natives to no manners born; and never was she allowed to know that he left the ranch like a common tramp at last, having been cheated out of every dollar of the wages due him. He sent her a merry description of sheep-herding, which he tried later, as it would seem simply for the fun of it; while a few months after that, when he had found a job shoveling coal in one of the Denver smelters, reduced to such living as must have wrung the mother's heart could she have known, the gentle lady was moved to innocent remonstrance for the wandering life he was leading. She feared he was having too good a time, she wrote, sugar-coating the pill of protest with many a tender phrase; she liked to know that he was enjoying himself, but, since his future depended so wholly upon himself, his life could not well be all a holiday. Was it not true, she gently asked, that he should put his shoulder to the wheel and go to work in earnest? His shoulder to the wheel! Well that the good lady could never know what tears blotted the admonitions it had cost her such pains to pen.

But he who labors as did Harvey Neil at this time, unstintedly giving the best that is in him to honest effort, though seemingly but to poor ends, seldom fails in achieving gain far beyond the insignificant wage that slips through his purse; and while he, writhing in the rude environment, fancied himself roughening and coarsening day by day, sinking down to the spiritual level of his always physical superior, the igno-

rant emigrant laborer by whose side he toiled, the man in him was but developing to larger, grander lines. His horizon had broadened; he had grown stronger in mind as well as in body, when finally promotion came and he began the upward climb of which each advancing step seemed more favored of fortune than the last. A chance encounter with one of the assayers of the establishment, to whom he happened to be of some trifling service, brought him into congenial companionship and a friendliness of great use to him in material ways. He had taught himself stenography to beguile the monotony of his time of sheep-herding, and now, through the assayer's influence, he was given a position in the office; while through further favor of his friend, whom he was always glad to help in work after hours, he was enabled to study assaying, for which an enthusiasm for chemistry in his college days had so well prepared him that before the year was out he found himself regularly engaged in that pursuit, which was not only more congenial than office work, but afforded better wages.

And now for another year Neil had no thought of complaining, though his fortunes had come to a standstill. A system rigid as that prevailing in the army regulated advance to the higher offices in the business, in which rarely anything but death served as cause of removal; and beyond the point the young man had now attained promotion was necessarily slow. After the hard times he had known, however, the comparative affluence of his present lot was at first profoundly satisfying, and he asked no more; but there came a day when the restless ambition of youth awoke again, insistent, impelling. The daily round of unvarying duty grew wearisome in view of the fact that he could look ahead to no definite advance; he longed for a wider field, for the stimulus of nearer possibilities; and, as though fate had caught the unuttered prayer, it was about this time that he went upon the vacation trip over the Old Silver trail and stumbled upon the discovery of free gold.

Naturally, he lost no time in beginning work upon his mine, with the sanguine faith of inexperience, counting upon immediate flow of wealth; and Windy Gulch, long since arrived at settled conviction that the ground hereabouts was all utterly barren, in the throes of changing its mind was roused to such pitch of excitement that the hills about came to be staked out with claims and riddled with prospect-holes until it was all like an unkempt potter's field; while the papers made so much of the unexpected strike that Col. Randolph Meredith, reading the account of it in New York, was moved to wire his agent at Orodelphia to attend at once to the long overdue assessment



A bit of rock crumbled away under his foot.

work on the Grubstake claim just over the hill from the newly-discovered Mascot, a property long docketed in the colonel's mind along with certain other possessions significantly known to himself as "yellow dogs."

But in mining, perhaps more generally than in any other pursuit, it is the unexpected that happens. A few feet below the surface the Mascot vein, erstwhile so fair in promise, abruptly "pinched out," scarce showing even a trace of mineral, while old miners looking on declared that the ore would never come in again, however deep Neil might sink his shaft. His discovery was simply "a pocket," nothing more; and with heads wisely wagging and many an assured "I told you so," Windy Gulch veered round to its first opinion of the ground, leaving Neil to his work alone. The "tenderfoot" confidence with which he stuck by the claim came to be regarded as rather a good joke as time went on; but, prone most of all to admire that quality in man known in its own vernacular as "sand," the young man was held in growing respect, the camp as a unit declaring that he deserved "to play in better luck" than was ever likely to be his share up there by the old trail.

To Neil it seemed simply inevitable that he should go on with the work, although, with finances presently "down to bedrock," in the mining phrase, he struggled against heavy odds. He had so far profited by lessons of adversity, however, that he was fertile in contrivance; and when the last slice of bacon had gone into the frying-pan and the last stick of giant powder had plowed up the Mascot shaft to no end but to increase its depth, in no wise disheartened, he betook himself to one of the neighboring mines, there to hammer a drill for day wages until a sufficient fund had been accumulated to renew the work upon his own claim. So for many months he alternated between the rough lot of the common miner and what seemed the even harder experiences of the mine-owner, until the numbing touch of despair had slowly settled upon his heart and he went on dully with the work, more from force of habit than from any living hope in the outcome. And then, as though fate had tried his mettle far enough, he ran into free gold in such marvelous masses as had never been known before in all the region round.

Windy Gulch, altogether forgetting its previous spirit of prophecy, turned with renewed enthusiasm to its abandoned claims, while Col. Meredith was so far impressed by the published reports that now he came himself to inspect his Grubstake holding, thinking good to clear a somewhat clouded title by relocating the claim, changing a little the trend of the side lines, which brought to more acute angle its crossing with the Mascot vein. With the colonel's evident endorsement, the camp having large respect for that gentleman's judgment, however it might regard his business methods, confidence grew apace; hardly a prospect-hole so poor that it did not forthwith advance to fabulous value in its owner's eyes, while everybody looked to see Windy Gulch enjoy an immediate boom. But now the autocracy of organized labor was moved to bring confusion to the building hopes of the camp and invoke new trouble upon poor Neil.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

"ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL."  
The Early Moments of 1897 Made Up for Past Neglects.

Four nights a week and once on Sundays had Lancelot Gewgaw been paying his attentions to the pretty Syrasella Floordeedee, and there was yet quite a long pay-roll before him. But in all that time he had not thought to say the thing that would have made him happy. Syrasella was a beautiful being. Her hair was so raven black that it left a mark on everything white, which is why Lancelot always wore colored gentlemen's furnishing goods. Her eyes were like twin comets, rushing through space at each other, and she had many beautiful teeth. Altogether she had the proper assortment of attractions calculated to make her face a thing of beauty.

Lancelot was not a chump, although he wasn't saying a thing to her. He was simply lacking in assurance. He was a book agent, but that was his profession. His almost human ears hung on either side of his head, tastefully covered over with real hair, and his eyes were of the true floor-walker variety. He was no bargain-counter attraction, but a special Monday mark-down, and Syrasella knew it.

And now they were seeing leap year go out together. He had talked about everything except the one dead-easy, hackneyed, yet never stale subject, and as the hands on the clock chased themselves near to 12 she grew more and more beautiful as she seemed to be nerving herself up to the point of saying a few words herself. Suddenly the clock struck a dozen times, and with a wild cry she cried out, saying: "Lancelot, why did I lose my chance? Leap year is gone for eight years!"

Lancelot beat at his forehead with his clinched fist until the veins in his neck assumed the proper shade of purple. Then, stalking across the floor, he came back. He knelt in front of the divinely beautiful girl, whose hair was making streaks over her gown. His tone was like the best quality of honey: "Syrasella, forgive me."

"Give you what?" she murmured, coyly, as she swept her cheeks with her long eye-lashes. She was that neat that she swept them every day.

"Give me your heart," he said, in deep, wealthy tones, and as the whistles sounded ushering in the new year her tender "yes" rose above all the tumult and two loving hearts gave a faithful imitation of a dynamo working overtime.—N. Y. World.

## SOFT ANSWERS IN EAST AFRICA.

## A Few German Words That the Docile Native Knows Well.

A German newspaper correspondent, just back from German East Africa, gives an interesting illustration of the gentle course of imperial civilization in that colony. In Dar-es-Salaam one day he met some small negro boys as they were going home from school. He stopped them by scattering a few copper coins in their way and then proceeded to examine them as to the amount of German they had learned. The examination in part was as follows:

Q.—Tell me a good German word. A. (from a dozen tongues)—Good morning.

Q.—That is good; now can you give me another? A.—Pig-dog.

Q.—But is that a good word?

Dead silence followed the inquiry.

Q.—Can't you tell me three or four good words? A.—Beer; dead drunk; numskull.

Q.—Bravo! Now will you try again?

Dead silence, broken eventually by the fall of more coppers on the sand and a scramble, after which the question was repeated, with this result:

A.—Forbidden; police; hold your jaw.

Q.—Can't somebody tell me just one word more for three coppers? A.—Halt; cattle; blockhead.

That ended the examination, whose results show, says the correspondent, how kind is the official hand and how soft the official tongue that spread European customs in the dark continent.—N. Y. Sun.

## Was Quite a Help.

Archbishop Tai's coachman was a very original character. One day a clergyman who called at the palace asked him whether he still had as much to do as ever. The answer was sublime.

"There's always a goodish bit doing, sir; but it has been a trifle easier since we took young Mr. Parry into the business."

It. Rev. Edward Parry had recently been appointed suffragan of Dover.—Chicago Chronicle.

## A Distressing Situation.

Big Sister—Dick, I wish you would go and get Mr. Nicefellow a glass of water.

Mr. Nicefellow—Yes, my boy, and here's a dime for you.

Little Brother—Thank you, I'll go pretty soon. Mamma said I shouldn't leave the parlor until she came back.—N. Y. Weekly.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

## Seasonable Suggestions for the Housekeeper.

Flowers provided for bridal parties and also those used by women in evening costume this season are again described as made bouquets, but in no way do they resemble the old-time bouquets. These were pyramid-shaped masses of flowers, each blossom so closely packed in place that its beauty was lost. The new bouquets have flowers on one side only, so grouped as to show each individual blossom and give a graceful but careless arrangement of them. These one-sided bouquets have the advantage of being lighter and less clumsy to manage than the old style. The wearer may hold one of them close to her gown without being in constant fear of crushing the blossoms. Another good point is that a smaller number of flowers is required, thus making the expense much less.

If women staying at seashore resorts will spend part of their idle time in collecting a variety of shells, they may utilize them in the fall for a unique door drapery. Fasten the shells thickly on fish netting, then drape the netting over a door casing and let it hang down at the sides. The shell-trimmed netting also makes an attractive portiere by lining it with a light shade of sea green silk-finished material.

Green mosses gathered in the woods for winter use have a way of losing their color and turning brown as they become dry. If the moss is first well cleansed in clear water and then soaked a short time in water almost black with bluing, it will brighten in color when dried. Spread the wet moss upon papers or an old tray and let it dry in the air, but not where the sun will strike it.

One of the best cosmetics for bicycle riders of persons upon the water is fresh cucumber juice. This will aid in keeping the skin of the face soft and smooth. To extract the juice from a cucumber, first peel it, and then cut it into thick slices and press the juice out with a lemon squeezer. A simple and harmless remedy for sunburn is to bathe the face in buttermilk.

In making bags or cases for silverware an unbleached material should be employed. Sulphur is generally used in the bleaching processes, and it tends to blacken and tarnish silver. Rubber in any form is another thing that should never be kept near silverware. Silver is best wrapped in blue, white, or pink soft tissue paper, and unbleached cotton flannel bags.

Peanuts may be baked and served as a vegetable. Remove the skins from the meats and put one cupful into an earthen baking dish. Pour over them two pints of boiling water, cover the dish with a plate, and place it in a moderately cool oven and bake from four to five hours, or until the nuts are tender. When the nuts are partly cooked season them with salt and stir among them a teaspoonful of butter.—N. Y. Sun.

## ADMITTED HE WAS DEAD BROKE.

## Honesty Was Found to Be Best Policy with a Car Conductor.

Dead broke is not an accurate term. It is relative. A millionaire considers himself dead broke when he finds that he has only a V in his pocket. Men of less means think they are dead broke when they can find but a quarter or a half in their pockets. But with the mass of people who haven't very much, even when at their best, dead broke means that condition in which a man finds himself without a nickel in his pockets. Pennies don't cut any ice. Even three or four of them won't pay a car fare, and when a man hasn't car fare the walk to Comminsville at midnight seems long—awfully long.

"That's what ailed me the other night," said a resident of that suburb. "I didn't have a nickel to my name—not a nick. And you bet it was warm. So I tried to work the conductor. When he struck me I felt in my pockets, first one, then the other, and then looked dazed."

"I had a nickel," I said, "but blame me if I know where it is."

"Too thin, old man," said the heartless man in blue. "You'll have to walk a little just for a change, as you haven't got it." Think of a man getting off a joke like that.

"I walked, but not far. Tried another conductor with the same racket. Didn't work. He was heartless also. I knew I'd get home if the cars kept coming, but the last car would be due soon. Then I thought of the old motto: 'Honesty is the best policy.' I'd try it on."

"I got on the car and held up my head. When the man with the badge came along I said:

"I'm dead broke, old man. Let me take a sneak home, will you? Walking's awful hot a night like this."

"That worked like a charm. He was the best conductor I ever saw. He knew I was telling the truth. The other fellows thought I was lying, and I was, but not in the way they thought. All he said was:

"All right, old fellow. Don't give me away, though."

"Not on your life," I said. Then I curled up and slept the sleep of the just and the righteous. Hereafter I'm going to tell the truth, cost what it may.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

## Cherry Dumplings.

Chop two tablespoonfuls of butter into a quart of flour, in which have been sifted a heaped teaspoonful of baking powder and a saltspoonful of salt. Wet with two cups of milk, or enough to make a soft dough. Roll into a sheet a quarter of an inch thick, cut into squares, put a large spoonful of pitted cherries into each, fold together, pinching the edges firmly together, put in a buttered tin, like biscuit, and bake, or tie in cloths, leaving room for the dumplings to swell and boil one hour.—Detroit Free Press.

—Woman's inhumanity to man makes countless husbands die old bachelors.—Chicago News.

## A LITTLE NONSENSE.

—One Way.—"What would you advise me to do to become worth my weight in gold?" "Well, you might try anti-fat."—Truth.

—Not to Be Beaten.—"My little sister is the best baby you ever saw. She sleeps 24 hours every day." "Huh! our'n sleeps 26."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

—Mistress.—"What in the world are you putting ashes on the floor for, Bridget?" Bridget—"Shure, ma'am, an' didn't yez say to doost the parlor?"—Brooklyn Life.

—Another Way.—"Mr. Davis wants to borrow the lawn mower." "No, tell him we won't lend it; but if he needs exercise he can come over and cut our grass."—Detroit Free Press.

—Mrs. Hackett has to keep up her summer trips on account of her hay fever." "You mean that she has to keep up her hay fever on account of her summer trips."—Chicago Record.

—One, at Least.—She—"You are just like all the men; you would not admit that you ever made a mistake, to save your life." He—"As if I hadn't told you time and time again that the mistake of my life was in marrying you."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

—"Wait a year, my son, and you may feel very different," said the father. "I've tested my love for Miss Higgins thoroughly, and I know it cannot change," the son confidently replied. "I've played golf with her, and still I want her for my wife."—Tit-Bits.

—Mrs. Weed—"Are you one of those men who regard all widows as dangerous?" Mr. Green (edging away)—"No, I don't think they're all dangerous. Some of them don't become widows until they have passed the danger point." Mrs. Weed (after he has left)—"I wonder if he meant that as a compliment."—Cleveland Leader.

—Origin of the Tale.—The Farmer—"Yes; I know that spot. It's about five mile up the road, an' they call it 'The Lover's Leap.'" Summer Boarder—"And there's an old tradition about an Indian girl who sprang from it?" The Farmer—"Yes'm; it's a pretty old tradition. I reckon it must 'a been started when folks round here first began to take summer boarders."—Puck.

## SNAKES DRIVE OFF ROBBER.

## Queer Pets Save Ernest Barbour, a Downer's Hill (Pa.) Hermit.

The geese saved Rome once upon a time, but probably the only case on record where a rattlesnake proved a benefactor to its owner occurred at Binghamton, N. Y., recently when Ernest Barbour, the hermit of Downer's Hill was attacked by burglars in his hovel and the robbers were driven away by a rattlesnake. Downer's Hill is in Susquehanna county, Pa., not far from the line separating New York and Pennsylvania. Barbour has lived in a hut there for many years and has secreted about \$50,000 in securities. He also has considerable money about the little hovel at times. There he lives with two large dogs and a number of rattlesnakes which he has charmed or tamed so that he can freely handle them. The neighbors usually avoid the place on account of the snakes and the fierce dogs and Barbour is left quite alone. But a few weeks ago a number of robbers planned an attack on the hut, attempting to get the money and securities in the place.

They made the dogs inescapable with drugged meat and were about to seize Barbour when the faithful rattlesnakes intervened. One of them bit a robber in the leg, whereupon the marauders fled in terror. Two days later a man died from a rattlesnake bite in a farmer's house six miles from Hallstead.

Although Barbour is a recluse he came out of his hovel when he heard footsteps. When asked about his rattlesnakes he pulled two of them out of his pockets and said they were as tame as cats. His two dogs had evidently recovered from their drugs. They are a huge mongrel hound and a large Gordon setter. Barbour gave this explanation of his adopting a hermit's life:

"I was born in Brooklyn. My parents were well-to-do and I was well educated. On the street where I resided was a female monster and together we grew up. As far back as I can remember we promised each other to marry just as soon as we were old enough. Things went along smoothly enough until she went to a young lady's finishing school near Peekskill. There she met an actor, a member of a traveling troupe. She fell in love with him and, forgetting her promise to be my bride, within six months she eloped."

"They lived together for awhile, but he treated her shamefully and beat her. The wretch also neglected to provide her with money sufficient for food. She would not ask aid from her parents, for they had disowned her. She came home finally. A child was born, but she died. All this happened within a year, and during that 12 months both my father and mother died. I sold all the property I possessed, invested the money and came here to live. That's all there is to tell."

With that he went inside the cabin and shut the door.—Chicago Chronicle.

## A Dream Invention.

Possibly the most interesting woman's invention was patented by the wife of a well-known western man. There had been some trouble with a lock, either at her home or at her husband's office, and she had been much wrought up about it. When she went to bed at night she dreamed of a new lock made on a plan entirely different from any she had ever seen. In the morning she made a model of her dream lock out of a cake of soap. Then she took the model to a machinist, who duplicated the soap lock in steel, and it worked so satisfactorily that a large firm of locksmiths offered a royalty to her for the privilege of manufacturing locks after her design, and she is still in receipt of a considerable income every year from that source.—Ohio State Journal.



Royal makes the food pure,  
wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## THE BOULBON NEWS.

[Seventeenth Year—Established 1881.]

Published every Tuesday and Friday by

WALTER CHAMP, } Editors and Owners.  
BRUCE MILLER, }

Make all Checks, Money Orders, etc.,  
payable to the order of CHAMP & MILLER.

**ADVERTISING RATES**  
Displays, one dollar per inch for first insertion; half rates each insertion thereafter.  
Locals, or reading notices, ten cents per line each insertion. Locals in black type, twenty cents per line each insertion.  
Fractions of lines count as full lines when running at line-rates.  
Obituaries, cards of thanks, calls on candidates, resolutions of respect and matter of a like nature, ten cents per line.  
Special rates given for large advertisements and yearly cards.

CZAR REED will go to Europe this month to spend a few weeks.

A WOMAN'S edition of the Mt. Sterling Advocate will be issued at an early date.

HEZ LUNG, whose peculiar name afforded the New York Sun so much amusement last Fall, has gotten J. K. Wilson, a neighbor, in trouble by loaning him a "prescription" for whiskey at local option Harrodsburg. That's all right. Mr. Wilson Hez Lung trouble.

In New York shrewd men of business engaged in the grain and cotton trade, estimate the amount of money which will be distributed among American farmers this year in excess of last at not less than \$700,000,000. Some even place it at \$1,000,000,000.

In face of the facts that Kentucky's wheat crop is worth \$7,000,000, that more than \$500,000 worth of fat cattle and \$100,000 worth of walnut logs have been recently sold in the bluegrass alone and that corn, potatoes, and oats, and other farm products are bringing good prices all over Kentucky the man who persistently insists that times cannot improve until free silver is imposed on the people must indeed have something the matter with his liver.

THE Woman's Edition of the Richmond Register is a splendid success, every inch of the space being filled with well-written articles and interesting news paragraphs. One admirable characteristic of the Richmond new woman is that she is not ashamed of her husband. Almost every married lady connected with the enterprise used her husband's name when the occasion demanded instead of making herself a widow in the eyes of the reading public by signing her name, "Mrs. Samantha Soandao," instead of "Mrs. Jeremiah Soandao."

### Cause And Effect.

RELYING on Mr. Bryan's statement that wheat would be worth only 50 cents this year, if the Silverite candidate for President should be defeated, Farmer Sherman, of Lapel, Ind., contracted a year ago to sell his wheat at 68 cents. The loss is changing his politics.

Enrico Mathon, a banker and promoter of big schemes in Central America, has been forced to the wall by the decline in silver, failing for over \$3,000,000.

Bar silver broke its low record again Wednesday, falling to 51 1/2 cents an ounce. At this price the bullion value of the silver in a silver dollar is only 39.62 cents.

The Secretary of State for India has announced the suppression of the sale of bills of exchange on Calcutta, Bombay and Madras for not less than ten weeks. The situation, says the London Telegraph, is favorable to the establishment of the gold standard in India. [Courier-Journal.]

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair,  
DR.

**PRICE'S  
CREAM  
BAKING  
POWDER**  
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.  
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

### Yesterday's Republican County Convention.

The following unofficial notes were taken by a News representative at the Republican County Convention, held yesterday afternoon at the Court-house, in this city:

The Convention was called to order by W. L. McClintock, County Chairman. J. L. Bosley was chosen Temporary Chairman, and Dr. Conrad, (colored) for Secretary. Committees were chosen as follows:

On Credentials—Dan W. Peed, Harvey Gillard and Riley Dodson.  
On Organization—S. H. Stivers, Geo. Green and W. H. Harrison.

On Resolutions—J. M. Burbridge, John Jameson, Jr., and Henry Claxton.

Prof. T. Augustus Reid (colored) and James French (colored) made speeches pending report of committees.

Committee on Permanent Organization recommended that organization remain unchanged. Adopted.

The following report of committee on Resolutions was adopted:

#### [Advertisement.]

We, the Republican party of Bourbon County, Ky., duly assembled by their chosen representatives, approve the action of the County Executive Committee at its meeting in the city of Paris, on July 31, 1897, in calling the convention and the precinct conventions of yesterday.

Second—That we congratulate the American people upon the revival of trade and believe that the return of confidence and prosperity was largely due to success of the Republican party and their friendly allies last November.

Third—That we approve the course of the National Republican administration of McKinley, and the course of our representatives in Congress.

Fourth—That we favor the repeal of the Civil Service law except in those departments of the government that require technical skill and special training.

Fifth—That we most heartily endorse the Republican State administration for its economy and business methods, and especially do we endorse the course of Governor Bradley in calling out the State troops to protect the lives of innocent men against vicious and unreasoning mobs.

Sixth—That we commend the action of the Bourbon Fiscal Court in reforming the management of the County Poor farm, whereby three thousand dollars (\$3,000) is saved annually to the county, and the party further pledges that by small additions to the farm and small outlay in improvements to make this great charity, which has hitherto cost about five thousand dollars (\$5,000) annually, self-sustaining; we endorse the prompt and business-like manner in which they have acquired, and are now repairing the turnpikes of our county. Every magistrate of our county, without regard to party, deserves the thanks of the taxpayers for freeing the turnpikes according to law and thereby preventing mobs and disorders and keeping this great experiment above the plane of partisan spoils, and thereby interesting men of all parties and conditions in the success of the great undertaking. Believing that good roads, and not employment for political partisans, is the end to be desired, we recommend the use of the best and most improved modern methods for road building and repairing, especially since it has been demonstrated that better roads can be made for less than half the cost of the same work by hand. We are in favor of the macadamizing of the few remaining miles of dirt roads of the county as soon as the county finances will permit. That we approve the course of this court in instituting suits against three ex-sheriffs of the county for excessive commissions charged for collecting the county revenues, and believe that it is but fair to the county, and at the same time not unjust to these officials and their bondsmen, that said suits be brought to a speedy trial and finally disposed of.

We call upon the voters of the county to demand a pledge of each and every candidate for magistrate, county attorney and judge that the matters set forth in this resolution be faithfully and fully carried out.

Seventh—That we pledge the hearty support of the Republican party to the nominees of to-day's convention.

Resolved that Mr. J. P. Hutchcraft, the present Republican assessor and his assistants, by their efficient and careful work have strengthened the confidence of the people in Republican public servants.

J. M. BURBRIDGE,  
JOHN M. JAMESON, JR.,  
HENRY CLAXTON.

Report on Credentials adopted.  
Nominations being in order, J. D. McClintock placed Judge H. C. Howard's name before the Convention, and the Judge was unanimously declared the nominee for County Judge, and made a brief speech of acceptance.

A. Smedley, of Hutchison, and H. S. Clay, of Centerville, were nominated for Deputy Sheriff.

For Circuit Clerk—A. J. Gorey.  
For County Clerk—W. M. Goodloe.  
For Jailor—Geo. W. Stivers.

After a close contest between C. L. Hough, H. R. Croxton, J. L. Horton and N. A. Moore the latter was chosen as nominee for Assessor on sixth ballot.

For Sheriff—Prof. W. L. Yerkes.  
For Coroner—Dr. J. Ed Ray.

No nomination was made for County Attorney, announcement being made that Mr. John M. Brennan's bad health prevented him from accepting the nomination at present.

Other nominations were:  
Paris—For Constable—John W. Childers.

Hutchison 1 and 2—For Constable—Chas. T. Throckmorton.

Centerville 1 and 2—For Magistrate—Burt Allen. Constable—C. L. Ross.

Ruddles Mills 1 and 2—Magistrate—Leroy Ballinger. Constable—Wm. Tate.

Millersburg 1 and 2—Constable—John Hunter.

Little Rock 1 and 2—Magistrate—Ed Thomason.

"Sq fires Boulden, Weathers and Lilleston were declared nominees several days ago, being without opposition.

## Little Men and Women

We call them little men and little women, but they are neither. They have ideas and ways all their own. Fortunately they soon become fond of cod-liver oil, when it is given to them in the form of SCOTT'S EMULSION. This is the most valuable remedy in existence for all the wasting diseases of early life. The poorly nourished, scrofulous child; the thin, weak, fretting child; the young child who does not grow; all take Scott's Emulsion without force or bribe. It seems as if they knew that this meant nourishment and growth for bones, muscles and nerves.

Book telling more about it, free. It won't pay to try a substitute for Scott's Emulsion with the children. They will relish the real thing.

For sale at 50c. and \$1.00, by all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

D. CABLE, photographer, over Varden's drug store, makes fine photos at reduced prices. Kodak work quickly done—satisfaction guaranteed. (tf)

MEN who like a cool, quick, quiet and easy shave should patronize Crawford Bros.' barber shop. Clean, first-class bath rooms are connected with the shop. Satisfactory service at all times. (tf)

### D. F. SIMMONS

Of Hockingport, O., Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

Hockingport, O., August 14, '96.  
To the Wright Medical Co.,  
Columbus, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN: I have been using Wright's Celery Capsules for stomach trouble and constipation for some three months, and find them even greater than recommended. With pleasure, and unsolicited I would recommend them to the suffering public.

Yours very truly,  
D. F. SIMMONS.

Sold by W. T. Brooks at 50c. and \$1.00 per box. Send address on postal to the Wright Med. Co., Columbus, Ohio, for trial size, free.

Wright's Celery Capsules cure constipation, sick headaches, 25c at druggists.

### W. S. Anderson,

Of Peck, P. O., Pike Co., O., Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

To the Wright Medical Co.,  
Columbus, Ohio.

Gents:—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from James T. Blaser, druggist, Waverly, O., and used them for stomach trouble and constipation. I was unable to do anything for nearly two years. I used three boxes of your Celery Capsules and they have cured me. For the benefit of others so afflicted I wish to send this letter.

Very truly yours,  
W. S. ANDERSON.  
Sold by all druggists at 50c. and \$1 per box. Send address on postal to the Wright Med. Co., Columbus, O., for trial size, free.

### To Cure A Cold In One Day.

TAKE Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. For sale by W. T. Brooks and James Kennedy, Paris, Ky.

## Baby Mine!

Every mother feels an indescribable dread of the pain and danger attendant upon the most critical period of her life. Becoming a mother should be a source of joy to all, but the suffering and danger of the ordeal make its anticipation one of misery.

## MOTHER'S FRIEND

is the remedy which relieves women of the great pain and suffering incident to maternity; this hour which is dreaded as woman's severest trial is not only made painless, but all the danger is removed by its use. Those who use this remedy are no longer despondent or gloomy; nervousness, nausea and other distressing conditions are avoided, the system is made ready for the coming event, and the serious accidents so common to the critical hour are obviated by the use of Mother's Friend. It is a blessing to woman.

\$1.00 PER BOTTLE at all Drug Stores, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

BOOKS containing invaluable information of interest to all women, will be sent free to any address, upon application, by The BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

### GOSSIPY PARAGRAPHS.

Theatrical And Otherwise—Remarks In The Foyer.

Out of date is the "marble heart"  
For some men in Kentucky.  
"Klon-like stare" is the newest fate  
For those in love unlucky.

Al G. Field's minstrels will be the opening attraction to-night at the Lexington opera house.

Mr and Mrs. Edwin Milton Royle's season in "Capt. Impudence," which was one of the successes of last season in New York, will begin at Harlem Opera House, Monday.

Mrs. Jo n Drew, the aged actress, died Tuesday in New York. She was an English woman and was seventy-nine years old. Mrs. Drew was here several years ago with Joe Jefferson's company. Mrs. Drew played with the elder Booth, Forrest, Macready, Edwin Booth, Florence, Clarke, Owen, Jefferson and other stars. Her last engagement was with "The Sporting Duchess" company. She was the mother of John Drew.

Our silver fil-ns who have a spasm every time fusion between National Democrats and Republicans is mentioned will please look toward Lincoln, Nebraska, and listen. Free silver Democrats are trying to fuse on a candidate for Supreme Judge. Bryan, the silver man, favors fusion.

THE Democratic State Central Committee met yesterday at Lexington to organize for the Shackelford campaign for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The Leader stated that Major P. P. Johnson would have charge of the campaign. Former Sen. of Blackburn, State Senator Goebel, Maj. Johnson, Sam'l Shackelford, editors Urey Woodson and Harry Sommers, Ollie James and Capt. J. M. Thomas were present at the meeting.

HENRY DEMAS, a negro, was Wednesday appointed Naval Officer of Cas ome in the New Orleans district. A bit of fight will probably be made against him in the Senate.

AN extra session of the Hawaiian Legislature has been called to meet Monday for the purpose of considering the annexation treaty.

## Will Not Perform Miracles But It Will Cure.



DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE cures nervous prostration. Not miraculously, but scientifically, by first removing the germs of disease, and then supplying healthy nerve food, increasing the appetite, helping digestion and strengthening the entire system. Desperate cases require prolonged treatment as shown by that of Mrs. M. B. Reed, of Delta, Iowa, who writes: "As the result of a lightning stroke, the physicians said I had a light stroke of paralysis, my limbs would all draw up. I would have throbbings in my chest that seemed unendurable. For three months I could not sleep and for three weeks did not close my eyes. I prayed for sleep, and felt that if relief did not come I would be dead or insane. I took Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and the second night slept two hours and from that time on my sleep improved; slowly at first, but steadily and surely. I took in all 40 bottles, and I cannot express how grateful I am, for I am now perfectly well, and have taken no medicine for over four months." Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by druggists on guarantee that first bottle benefits or money refunded.

Book on heart and nerves free. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Your Life Insured—1c. a Day.

OUR insurance is protected by bankable paper on the Capital City Bank of Columbus, O. There can be no stronger guarantee given you. We dare not use a bank's name without authority, if you doubt it, write them. Good health is the best life insurance. Wright's Celery Capsules gives you good health, they cure Liver, Kidney and Stomach trouble, Rheumatism, Constipation and Sick Headaches. 100 days' treatment costs 1c a day. A sight draft on above bank in every \$1 box, which brings your money back if we fail to cure you. Sold by W. T. Brooks, druggist.

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DEALER IN  
Furniture, Window shades, Oil  
Cloths, Carpets, Mattresses,  
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Special attention given to Undertaking and Repairing.

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### J. P. KIELY,

617 Main st., Paris, Ky.

### AGENTS FOR

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

BEST IN THE WORLD.

# SUPERIOR —AND— KENTUCKY DISC DRILLS

Are used more extensively than all others made.

Twenty-five of these drills sowed wheat in this county last fall and every one of them gave the most thorough satisfaction.

They will do the work and do it right.

Sold only by

R. J. NEELY.

## Money To Loan.

I have from One Thousand to Fifteen Hundred Dollars to loan on first mortgage at eight per cent per annum.

HARMON STITT.

## M. H. DAILEY, DENTIST.

602 MAIN ST. - - - PARIS, KY.

[Over Deposit Bank.]  
Office hours: to 12 a. m.; 1 to 6 p. m.

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Buy it now. It will be higher.

Special low prices will be given to parties papering several rooms.

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# WOOD MANTELS AND TILINGS.

## J. T. HINTON,

UNDERTAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.  
EMBALMING SCIENTIFICALLY ATTENDED TO.



## THE BOURBON NEWS.

[Seventeenth Year—Established 1881.]

[Entered at the Post-office at Paris, Ky., as second-class mail matter.]

TELEPHONE NO. 124.

## SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

[Payable in Advance.]  
One year.....\$2.00 [Six months.....\$1.00  
NEWS COSTS: YOU CAN'T EVEN GET A REPORT FROM A GUN FREE OF CHARGE.

Make all Checks, Money Orders, Etc., payable to the order of CHAMP &amp; MILLER.

SEE third page for a good story.

The City Schools begin the Fall term Monday.

SEPTEMBER wheat went to 96½ yesterday at Chicago, and closed at 95.

JOHN WOODFORD and Hume Payne have joined the Paris Elk Lodge.

The Sunday trains on the Kentucky Midland have been discontinued.

FRANK COLEMAN, a colored citizen of Winchester, is in the Paris jail, charged with stealing a suit of clothes.

The music class of Professor Gutzeit will begin on September 6th, and those desiring to enter will learn terms by applying at his residence.

MRS. HANNAH TAYLOR and sons will in a few days move into the Duncan residence on Pleasant street, lately vacated by Mrs. Mary Webb.

The L. &amp; N. will sell round-trip tickets, Paris to Cincinnati, Sunday, at \$1.25, good going at 4:45 a. m., and returning on 7:55 p. m. train.

Tin cans, glass and stone jars. Pure spices and cider vinegar for pickling—guaranteed pure.

NEWTON MITCHELL

On account of the Dingley bill cigarettes now sell for ten cents per pack instead of a nickel. And on account of a city license only four dealers sell them in Paris.

JOHN T. SPEAKS and Claude Redmon, of near Paris, bought W. F. Talbott's livery outfit and lease on the Muir stable, Wednesday, and have taken possession of the property.

CHARLES ADAIR, the five-year-old son of A. C. Adair, fell against a hammock hook yesterday morning and painfully injured himself. Dr. Roberts took a number of stitches in the wound.

The Paris Elks have been invited to attend a social session given by the Lexington Lodge to-night. Al. G. Field, the noted minstrel man, and several members of his company, who are Elks, will be among the guests.

ATTENTION is directed to the card of Mr. Wm. M. Goodloe, Republican candidate for County Clerk. Mr. Goodloe is well and favorably known to the people of Bourbon, having been a faithful employee of Mr. Chas. Stephens, in this city, for over twenty years. Read his card.

(1t)

REV. F. J. CHEEK left yesterday for Sharpsburg to assist Rev. McDonald in conducting a protracted meeting, but will return to Paris in time to fill his pulpit Sunday morning at the First Presbyterian Church. Rev. Cheek will also preach the sermon Sunday night at the union services at the court house.

## Public Speaking.

The voters of Bourbon county are invited to hear Judge W. H. Yost speak at the court house, in this city, Monday, Sept. 6, at two p. m., in the interest of the National Democratic Party.

## Murder At Riddles Mills.

WILL TALBOTT was shot and killed late Wednesday afternoon at Riddles Mills by Ike Curtis. It is said that they quarreled over a drink of whiskey. Three shots were fired by Curtis and one by Talbott. The dead man was shot in the forehead. Curtis was arrested yesterday morning by Town Marshall Chas. Thomas, of Millersburg. Talbott and Curtis are both negroes.

## Removals This Week.

DR. JOHN BOWEN has moved from Second street into one of the Duncan residences on Pleasant street. The office of Bowen &amp; Fithian was moved from Fifth street to Duncan residence.

Stout Leer has moved into the Nippert residence on Fifth street, and W. H. Roberts will move into the residence on High street vacated by Stout Leer.

REV. F. W. EBERHARDT and wife will go to housekeeping next week in the Baptist parsonage, on Sixth street.

## Police Court Pickings.

NATHAN WILLS, arrested by Officer Hill for chastising Laura Turner, was fined \$20 Wednesday in Judge Webb's court. Wills had a blacksnake whip on his person when arrested.

Louis Rheinbold, white, of Cincinnati, was fined \$5 for being drunk and disorderly.

Robt. Porter, of Carlisle, was fined \$10 for breach of peace.

Judge Webb's civil court will begin at 9:30 Tuesday morning, in the Quarterly Court room at the court house.

Chas. Marshall, colored, was fined \$7.50 for whipping a female friend.

## The Barnes Family in Georgetown.

REV. George O. Barnes' meeting in Georgetown is attracting large crowds to each service. Rev. Barnes is preaching at the court house, and he and his family are stopping at Mr. Ben Peak's. Sunday evening as Mrs. Barnes was walking in the hall her foot caught in a rug and she fell heavily to the floor, sustaining serious injuries. The fall overturned a lamp which set fire to the lace curtain at a window.

Rev. Barnes writes the Stanford Journal that he has not bought a house in Owingsville, and has not a dollar toward making the purchase. He wants to raise money, however, to buy a home there. It was in Owingsville that he won his title as the "Mountain Evangelist," and he wants to end his days there when he is not able to preach.

## The Fordham Changes Management.

MR. W. H. ROBERTS, who has been the popular landlord of the Hotel Fordham for four years, has given up his lease on the hotel. Mr. Roberts has leased the Shaw property on High street, next door to W. L. Davis, and will conduct a private boarding house. The Fordham has been leased by Mr. James Connors, of Lexington, who will take possession of the hostelry Monday. Mr. Connors, late landlord of the Reed Hotel, is a very capable and popular hotelman and will no doubt command a liberal patronage at the Fordham. He is well known to hundreds of people in Bourbon, Nicholas and Fayette, besides having a large acquaintance among the traveling men.

## An Election Fight.

ELECTION whiskey and a dispute over a horse trade led to a fight between Troy Lytle and Horace Johnson about seven o'clock Tuesday night in front of the court house. Lytle received a dangerous knife-wound in the back, the stab severing a cord which made walking impossible for Lytle—for a time at least. Both men are colored. Lytle lives on Cane Ridge. The fight occurred within the shadow of the temple of justice. Johnson has been arrested.

## A Spectator Shot.

ANDY WILSON and John Risk engaged in a fight at one o'clock Wednesday afternoon on Main street, between Seventh and Eighth. Wilson risked a few licks with a club on his adversary's head, and Risk took a shot at Wilson with a pistol. The bullet missed Wilson and lodged in the hip of Will Hitch, of Falmouth, who was an interested spectator. The wound is not dangerous. Hitch is a half-brother of John Ayres, the barber. All parties are colored.

## The M. &amp; L. Turnpike.

THE Fiscal Court will meet tomorrow to again discuss the Maysville and Lexington turnpike case. The road may be free now in a few days.

Col. Baldwin has refused the Fayette Court's offer of \$11,600 for eight and one-quarter miles of his road lying in Fayette. He wants \$25,000 for the road.

## To the Voters of Bourbon County.

HAVING received the nomination in the Republican County Convention for County Clerk of Bourbon county, I take this method to ask the support of all my friends. I pledge myself to a conscientious and faithful discharge of official duties, if elected in November.

Respectfully,

WM. M. GOODLOE.

## Business Improving.

THE Reporter yesterday published interviews with 72 Paris merchants, and all but ten report a noticeable improvement in business in Paris. The banks report that their business is much better and deposits are heavier than for several years. They have paid out large sums for wheat and cattle, and the money in turn has found its way into the pockets of the merchants.

## Engagements of Auctioneer A. T. Forsyth.

Sept. 4—Lancaster &amp; Northcott, house and lot on Seventh street.

Sept. 4—Battaille's heirs—lot on Seventh street.

Sept. 6—E. M. Dickson's Master Commissioner sales.

Sept. 14—Wm. Myall, assignee—S. D. and L. M. Clay's farm—198 acres.

Sept. 15—R. L. Bowles, executor—S. Bowles' farm—293 acres and stock.

Sept. 24—F. R. Armstrong's household furniture, etc.

READ on third page the first chapter of "The Old Silver Trail,"—a good story.

THE medal open to all of the schools in the county, for the best examination in mental arithmetic, was won at the Teachers' Institute, by Wm. King Griffith, a pupil of the school of Miss Mattie Power, of the Pleasant Green School, near Jacksonville.

THE Bluegrass Dental Association which has met several times in this city, will meet in Winchester, Tuesday.

ONE pint tin cup, one cent.  
One quart tin cup, two cents.  
Two quart tin cups, three cents.

(1t)

COOK &amp; WINN.

FINE wines and liquors. Fee &amp; Son.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

COMERS AND GOERS OBSERVED BY THE NEWS MAN.

Notes Hastily Jotted On The Streets, At The Depots, In The Hotel Lobbies And Elsewhere.

—Mr. P. Nippert was in Lexington yesterday.

—Mrs. Geo. Rion was in Cincinnati Wednesday.

—Mrs. Cornay Watson left Tuesday for New York.

—Mr. Bob Frank is spending a few days in Louisville.

—Mrs. E. T. Hinton has returned from Estill Springs.

—Mr. Sam'l Willis, of Clarke, was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. Alfred Brent, of Lexington, was in the city yesterday.

—Mrs. Georgia Spears has returned from a visit in Lexington.

—Mr. Hardin Lucas, of Lexington, is in the city visiting friends.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Hinton have returned from Dawson Springs.

—Mr. T. E. Ashbrook left Wednesday for a business trip to Chicago.

—Miss Sallie Turney is very ill at the home of her brother, Amos Turney.

—Miss Lucy Simms arrived home Wednesday evening from Grand Rapids, Mich.

—Mr. Clarence Freeman, of Lexington, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Hinton.

—Mrs. Victor Bloomfield, of Winchester, was a guest at Mr. Ike Price's, yesterday.

—Mrs. Newton Mitchell left Wednesday for a visit to relatives in Woodford county.

—Mr. Haynes and wife, of Milford, O., are guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Haynes.

—Miss Frances Little and Miss Lena Smith have gone to Nashville on a pleasure trip.

—Miss Lena Tillett, of Flemingsburg, was in the city Tuesday en route home from Mt. Sterling.

—Miss Lisette Dickson is at home from a delightful visit to Miss E. Myers, in Covington.

—Mrs. George W. Sherman, guest of Mrs. Bruce Miller, near Paris, left Tuesday for Philadelphia.

—Mr. and Mrs. Garrett Kenney and Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Dow have returned from Swango Springs.

—Dr. and Mrs. D. R. Green, of Lexington, were guests at Rev. Dr. Varden's several days this week.

—Misses Bird and Fannie Rogers, of Georgetown, are guests at Mr. J. A. Wilson's on Mt. Airy avenue.

—Mr. Joy Stephens will leave next week for Alameda, California, to resume his studies in dental college.

—Mrs. J. M. Short left yesterday afternoon for a visit to her daughter, Mrs. John Hanley, in Kansas City.

—Miss Etta McClintock, who has been ill since Saturday with a mild attack of remittent fever, is improving.

—Mr. Bob Frank and Miss Katie Russell have returned from Mt. Sterling, where they were members of Mr. Roger Gatewood's house party. They were delightfully entertained.

—Mrs. Daisy Fitzhugh Ayres, of Lexington, writes to Lexington relatives that she lunched at Onlton Park (England) with Lady Grey in company with a Duke and several other noblemen.

—Dr. John M. Burnam, of the University of Missouri, at Columbia, arrived yesterday afternoon for a short visit at Mr. Chas. Stephens' home, on East Third street. Dr. Burnam has just returned from a trip abroad.

—Bishop Burton and wife write from Interlaken, Switzerland, to Lexington friends that they have had a pleasant trip abroad. They will sail for New York Wednesday and will come direct to their home in Lexington.

—Mrs. Carl Crawford left Wednesday for a visit to relatives in Fairfield, Ala. Mr. Crawford left the same day for a trip through the West for the benefit of his health. He will spend several months in Phoenix, Arizona, Denver and San Francisco.

—A very pleasant informal dance was given last night at Odd Fellows Hall in honor of Misses Emily May Wheat and Louise Wheat, two popular Louisville society favorites, who are the lovely and winsome guests of Miss Mary Irvine Davis. There were about twenty couples present.

—Mr. Talbott Clay, who is in the East on a business and pleasure trip, writes that he is having a fine time. He recently visited Buzzard's Bay, (Cleveland's Summer home), and Monument Beach, and was entertained at the seaside cottage of a millionaire shoe manufacturer. He is now in New York with F. P. Lowry and Dr. M. H. Daily.

## Special Notice.

MRS. PARRISH's classes in music will begin, for the Fall term, on Monday, Sept. 6th. For terms and other particulars, apply at Mrs. Parrish's residence, on High Street. (30aug4t)

First bottling old Sam Clay whiskey. Fee &amp; Son.

## NUPTIAL KNOTS.

Engagements, Announcements And Solennizations Of The Marriage Vows.

Abney Stamper and Miss Leila A. Crouch, both of Little Rock precinct, were married at the bride's home by Eld. H. S. Saxby.

Miss Edna Cogar, of Midway, who has been an admired visitor in Paris, will be married in October to Rev. J. M. Roddy, pastor of the Baptist Church at Midway.

Richard Cheeseman, 70, and Mrs. Phoebe Hedrick, 65, were married at Hagerstown, Ind. They were sweethearts fifty years ago but the course of true love did not run smooth and each married another love and reared a family.

A dispatch from Richmond says that Henry Colson, who owns a 200-acre farm, was married to Miss Lizzie Foster under peculiar circumstances Wednesday. Slipping from home, Miss Foster joined her lover who was at work in a field. They flagged a train, went to Richmond and were married. The groom was in his shirt-sleeves and wore patched trousers.

STAR fruit cans twenty-five cents. (4t) COOK &amp; WINN.

"Purity" is the name. You have it when you use the first grade of Paris mill flour. (1t)

## OBITUARY.

Respectfully Dedicated To The Memory Of The Dead.

A. Urbansky, proprietor of the Louisville store in this city, and dry goods stores in seventeen other cities, died Friday in Louisville. His business interests will be conducted by his brother-in-law.

Did you note the cheerful and happy faces of the ladies about town? They are all using Paris mill flour. (1t)

PARIS Classical Institute property, consisting of four acres of ground and building of thirty rooms for sale, or exchange or rent, as a whole or in subdivision. (10aug-1m) W. H. McMILLAN.

CHASE &amp; SANBORN'S teas and coffees. W. &amp; SON.

## Advertised Letter List.

LIST of letters remaining unclaimed in Paris, Ky., postoffice, Sept. 3, 1897. Baker, Mrs. Eliza Lyons, Mr. James Boyd, Miss Annie Mack, Mr. Samuel Crawford, Mr. W. C. Masencup, George Claypole, Mr. Birch Maden, Mrs. Annie Chinn, Mr. Wesley Mitchell, Thomas Cornish Mary Bell Murray, Mrs. Sarah Cook, Miss Nannie Neilson, Mr. John Dunbar, Mr. D. W. Piper, Mrs. Jane Fields, Mrs. Lizzie Ralls, Kate Fields, Mrs. Amanda Sanford, Frank Fox, Mr. John Jr. Smith, Mr. Devitt Harding, Mrs. M. E. Stone, Mrs. Ret Henry, Mrs. Mary(2) Stuart, Mrs. Maggie Hurley, Mrs. Mary Wheeler, Mr. Willie Jones, Miss Anna B. White, J. Williams Kirk, Mr. Emmet Willis, Miss Annie Lawson, Mrs. Lucy Wilson, Mrs. Minnie Louis, Richard Williams, Mr. J. T.

Persons calling for above letters will please say "advertised." W. L. DAVIS, P. M.

MISS NANNIE MILLER and sister have leased the flat on the second floor, over Dr. J. T. Vansant's office, on Fifth street, and moved in last week. Miss Miller invites all her former patrons to call at her new location, as she is now prepared to give her usual careful attention to fashionable dress-making. (4t)

## WHEAT FANS FOR SALE.

We have fourteen Wheat Fans that belong to the estate of E. R. Fithian. Will sell at the low price of \$10 each, for cash. This is much less than the wholesale cost price. Formerly retailed at \$26 each. Well adapted for cleaning seed wheat, clover and timothy seeds. Call early and get a bargain.

R. B. HUTCHCRAFT.

(3sep-3wk)

## FOR SALE PRIVATELY.

My residence on Henderson street; half square from City School. Seven rooms and kitchen, two porches, large shed in back yard, good cistern, large basement, plenty fruit and shade trees, vines, etc.

L. GRINNAN.

## Public Sale

—OF—

## HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

I will offer at public sale, at ten o'clock a. m., on

FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1897,

all my household and kitchen furniture consisting of four bed-room sets, carpets, chairs, chinaware, kitchen utensils, etc. Also, a splendid Jersey cow.

The residence is for sale privately. F. R. ARMSTRONG.

A. T. FORSYTH, Auct'r. (30ag-3t)

## Lost or Stolen.

On the Winchester and Paris pike, near Thatcher's old mill, on Saturday evening, a black, white and tan fox terrier dog, small in size; had small leather collar on with no name on name plate. Dog answers to name of "Harry." A liberal reward will be paid for his return and no questions will be asked.

ALFRED CLAY, Austerlitz, Ky.

## Great Mid-Summer Sale of Fine Footwear.

We have gone through our stock marking down prices on Spring and Summer shoes, regardless of cost, which we cordially invite the public to inspect.

In this sale we include a number of broken lots of the very best makes of Ladies' button and low-cut shoes, in both black and light colors, which will be sold at an immense sacrifice—yes, far below cost. This is no catch-penny advertisement but a sensational sale that will make purchasers happy.

Davis, Thomson &amp; Isgrig.

## MEN'S SHIRTS.

We have contracted with the Wachusett shirt Manufacturing Company to make to order all our Negligee, Percale, Madras Grass Cloth and white muslin laundered and unlaundered dress shirts of all kinds for Men and Boys to be known as "THE CHAMPION." The superior workmanship, fit and material used in these shirts merits for them, among those who have used them, a position above all others, and the price is so reasonable.

Our 50 cent shirt equals other merchants at \$ .75.

Our 75 cent shirt equals other merchants at \$1.00.

Our \$1.00 laundered shirt equals other merchants at 1.50. Only a trial of these shirts is necessary to convince you of these facts; don't buy until you have called on us and examined their quality and heard the prices.

G. TUCKER.

## CLOSING - OUT SALE.

All our Summer goods marked down to sell at once. Here are a few of the Bargains:

All our 50c dress goods, now 25c.

Lawn formerly 8½ and 10c, now 5c.

Choice of our finest lawns 12½ to 20c, now 10.

Sea Island percales, best quality, now 8½c.

Large line of Penang, formerly 8 1-3c, now 5c.

72 inch bleached table linen, \$1 kind, now 65c.

All our table linens, formerly 50 and 75c, now 40c.

50 doz. finest linen napkins, 75 and \$1 a dozen.

Our finest kid gloves, \$1.75 kind, now \$1.

Standard brands bleached and brown cotton 5c.

10-4 Utica sheeting, full width, 18c.

Best dress and apron gingham, 5c.

Ladies' Summer vests, 25c kind, full taped, 10c.

A large variety of other articles all marked down to one-half former value, at

## CONDONS.

1897 NEW HOOSIER WHEAT DRILLS.

Both Shoe and Disk.

Oldest and Most Reliable Built. See them.

For Sale by O. EDWARDS.

Just received: Car of the Celebrated

STEELE SKEIN BIRDSSELL WAGONS

Call and examine before you buy.

O. EDWARDS,

Paris, Ky.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING!

WE HAVE RECEIVED A SPLENDID STOCK OF

IMPORTED SUITINGS AND TROUSERINGS

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

Our Prices are lower than any house in Central Kentucky, when quality and style are considered. We ask you to give us a call.

F. P. LOWRY &amp; CO.,

FINE MERCHANT TAILORS.

S. E. TIPTON, Cutter.

We are also agents for the celebrated Chas. E. Smith Shirt. Full line of samples.

## CLOSING-OUT SALE

— OF THE —

## Raceland Herd of Jersey Cattle!

On Thursday, September 16, '97,

beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., I will sell at Raceland, 2½ miles from Paris, on the Georgetown pike,

Over 100 head of Registered Jersey Cows and Heifers and three fine Bulls.

Send for Catalogues.  
Terms of sale Cash.CATESBY WOODFORD,  
PARIS, KENTUCKY.



# THE BOURBON NEWS.

[Seventeenth Year—Established 1881.]

Published Every Tuesday and Friday by  
WALTER CHAMP  
BRUCE MILLER, Editors and Owners

## THE LITTLE GATE.

When baby goes out with his nurse to play,  
Sometimes he tries slyly to steal away;  
Then off he runs with his roguish laugh  
To the little gate at the end of the path.  
For the world is wide, and the world is sweet,  
Outside the gate is the busy street.

But fast as he runs he is just too late,  
And he never escapes through the little gate,  
For we pick him up and we carry him back,  
Away from the horses, the trolley-car track,  
And all the dangers he'd surely meet  
Outside the gate in the busy street.

I wonder how soon will come the day  
When my care and watching will end for aye;  
When my baby will open the gate and go  
Into the world he longs for so!

And I think sometimes, with heart of pain,  
Of the day when he may not come again  
From the world beyond that he thinks so sweet,  
Outside the gate in the busy street.

—Blanche Davis, in N. Y. Examiner.

## Whalen's Sheep Ranch.

BY G. B. DUNHAM.

WHALEN'S luck was copious, and it became proverbial; the facts here recorded are but specimen pages from the book of his experience.

When the Consolidated Canal company went into insolvency its assets consisted of a mortgaged right of way through the sagebrush and several completed but detached sections of a big ditch.

Mr. Brick Whalen, the contractor on section three, had finished the heavy work there and was preparing to move camp to section six when the company went broke. It was, in fact, upon the very day the suspension was posted that Whalen, having had his contract work inspected, took the engineer's certificate up to headquarters to get his check. He received instead a statement that the company was in temporary difficulties and an assurance that it would soon resume.

Whalen had before this worked for shaly corporations; he knew better, and lost no time in acting on his knowledge.

"No good howlin' over a broken pipe or tryin' to save the pieces," he told himself. To his gang of 20 men he said: "B'ys, the company's broke and so am I. I can't pay ye and I can't feed ye. You got to rustle."

"What's the matter with us taking the mules?" said one.

"Them mules and scrapers don't belong to me, as I've often told ye," said Whalen, whose custom it was to refer to a legendary backer. "This ditching outfit is the property of Martin, of San Francisco, and any man that meddles with it will get the sheriff after him."

"I'll take one, just the same," said Shorty. "And tell Martin he can have him again when my wages is paid. That's about fair."

A few others took the same view of the equities involved, and took mules, to which Whalen made only a wordy resistance. Most of the men were induced to accept orders on the defunct company for the amount due them, payable with large interest. "And if you don't get it very soon the interest will double your money," said Whalen.

When the last man had gone Whalen went out to the corral and counted the mules. "Forty-one," he said; that was a pretty close call," said he.

It was late in the season to find another job of scraping, but the mules could not live on sagebrush and were at once started for the railroad. On a small stream where camp was made one night a band of trail sheep was also camped. Whalen eyed them disdainfully.

"I see the beggars eat sage," said he. "Why, certainly," replied the shepherd; "that's the finest kind of feed for sheep."

"I wish work mules would do that," said Brick. "I never was so near a sheep in my life," he continued; "the smell of 'em a mile away is enough for me. Funny little fellows, and they look some like mules, with ears and tails out off. What do you do with them?"

"Double our money on them every twelve months," was the reply.

No extended description of sheep-farming would have impressed the fancy of the veteran mule-skinner, but "double your money" was his own familiar phrase for describing any hopeful venture, and on that evening he smoked many pipes of black plug over it. A brute that can thrive on a brush diet and double your money every year is an interesting creature.

At daybreak Whalen was in the sheep camp negotiating a trade of sheep for mules on a basis of fifty to one, and prepared to accept much less. Three days later, he sat in the door of the shack which had long done duty as messhouse on section three of the canal, as many an evening before he had sat watching the mules come in from water. To-night there was never a mule in sight. Down the breeze came a pungent odor and a tinkling of little bells. Over the crest of an adjacent hill appeared the flock browsing on the rank sage.

"They do look some like mules," he scolded, "and I'll bet I'm the only Irishman in America ever owned a herd of sheep."

Winter came and passed, and the only Irishman prospered. By roofing in a cut with brush he had commodious sheds, and cross sections of poles divided the broad ditch into as many corrals as he chose. The sheep were fat and carried heavy fleeces.

Whalen had for help two boys who

had wandered there and asked for work. He had proposed to hire one of them, but the boys protested that they had never been separated, and that if they got jobs at different ranches "the other one wouldn't know where the other one was," a contingency which they could not abide. So Whalen offered to take the two at the price of one, and on that basis they shared with him the shack, herded the flock, and cooked the grub. They soon knew as much, or as little, about sheep as Brick himself; and the proprietor found opportunity to break the monotony of camp life by occasional trips to the railroad and once to San Francisco.

"I'm going to see my friend Martin," he told the boys. "Now tend to business and don't let any get away." And the boys gave their word that not one should escape.

During Whalen's absence in the city he went out of the sheep business even more abruptly than he went into it the previous autumn. The instruction to the boys was fulfilled to the letter—not any got away.

It happened on a hot day in June when, contrary to usual custom, the boys brought the flock to camp and the shade of sheds at noontime. It never rains in that arid region, but sometimes pours. This was one of those times. Charged with ice and water a great black cloud came drifting down the wind, and emptied out its load upon the camp and the hillside above it. The canal, curving around its base, formed an eave trough for the whole mountain and poured several thousand inches of water into Whalen's improvised sheep sheds. The flood very soon subsided, but when the cloud had passed and the sun again shone forth, there were no living sheep. Not many minutes are required to drown a rat in a hole.

Meanwhile the boys, greatly frightened by the sudden storm, and with no thought for the safety of the flock, were in the shack. The hail pounded and the wind shook it. Water covered the floor.

"Pray, Billy," said the one on the barrel.

"No, you do it," he answered from the table top.

The shack had no window, and, with the door closed, it was pretty dark in there. When Whalen reached home two hours later, the floor was still wet and the boys were yet roosting on table and barrel, but outside, in the bright sunlight, the ground appeared already almost dry. A solitary goat stood upon the shed roof; he had been among the sheep in the pen.

"You can't keep a good man down any more than you can a goat," was Brick's comment on the catastrophe.

While Whalen was working the boys double time at pulling the wool from



"I SEE THE BEGGARS EAT SAGE."

the dead sheep, he had the happy thought of stocking his ranch with bees. Having money enough from the proceeds of his wool sale to buy 100 stands, he promptly carried the thought into effect.

Again he sat down in the door of his shack to "double his money."

"This is better than sheep," said he; "for they herds themselves. And they are like mules in one thing—you are liable to get hurt if you fool with 'em."

This wave of prosperity broke up as soon as former ones had done, for he had imported a bad case of foul brood, and within a year the hundred swarms had perished out. When he went down there last summer in the interest of a new company which has taken up the work of completing the canal, Whalen gathered the bones out of the old shed in the cut and hauled them to the railroad, where he sold them for fertilizer, realizing enough to buy two more mules. With his four-mule team he is at work in the ditch for day's wages. Somewhat grizzled now, and not so brick-red of hair and whiskers as formerly, he is happy as ever, and sanguine that he will double his money.

"Here's hoping" that he may.—San Francisco Argonaut.

## A Novel Throne Room.

The famous German traveler, Otto Ehlers, tells about a singular Chinese potentate whom he visited in Laos States, while on his way from Siam to Tonquin. The prince leaves the cares of affairs chiefly to his wife. He has had his throne placed in the palace kitchen so that he can receive visitors and watch the preparation of his meals at the same time. The subjects seem to be content with his manner of administration, and admire the democratic spirit manifested in his choice of a throne room.—Ohio State Journal.

## To Smooth Handkerchiefs.

Nice handkerchiefs should not be ironed. When rinsed pass them through a wringer after they have been folded in a fine towel. Spread on a sheet of glass (a clear marble-topped table answers) and smooth till every wrinkle is out. The linen or muslin will cling to the marble or glass, and dry with that finish that is on the fine unstarched handkerchiefs just from the shops.—Chicago Tribune.

## MISSPENT LABOR.

Overdoing It in Ornamenting Undergarments.

There are few things more deplorable than the amount of money and time wasted in the effort to over-ornament gowns, undergarments and clothing of whatever kind or for whatever purpose. If this folly were committed by women of wealth we might have the consolation of remembering that it furnished many needy persons with work, and while we might deprecate the taste we could approve the result. However, this is not the case, as a most casual examination of the ready-made goods of the shops will convince the most skeptical. For, as a rule, the more costly the goods the simpler and plainer the cut, and the less elaborate the ornament. Women of wealth and refinement have long ago discarded elaborate underwear with elaborate street gowns. Even their evening gowns are frequently characterized by a simplicity of cut and material which would hardly satisfy a country girl, who often scorns the simplicity of the lilies, and aims to array herself in purple and fine linen on the most paltry occasions. Too frequently she takes as the models of fashion and elegance the showily dressed "maids in waiting" behind the counters of fashionable city stores. She would scorn if she is a good sensible girl, as she usually is in other matters, to copy her dress from the female members of a theatrical troupe. She would recognize there what she failed to recognize in the dress of the shop girl—the incongruity between her own domestic life and the costumes intended to attract the plaudits of the crowd.

The refined women of elegant tastes are not much in evidence in the city streets and elsewhere whence the country visitor is likely to copy the styles which shall be the envy of the remote hamlet in which she lives. She is young and fair, and it is natural she should desire to be daintily clothed and should love picturesque effects. She should remember, however, that the striking styles of dress she sees on the city streets and in the stores as a rule are hardly less theatrical than those she sees on the stage itself. It has become a part of the business of the American tradesman to surround his store with a theatrical glamour of lofty frescoed ceilings, hardwood carving, rich carpets and hanging. The shop-girl is compelled by her business to array herself, however simple her tastes may be, in showy manner to suit the ensemble of the shop. There are many refined women in the showy crowds of the city streets, but they are so simply dressed in these public places that they pass without notice from the looker-on.

The trend of fashion is steadily toward simplicity in dress. Elegance in dress depends more upon the artistic tasteful grouping of harmonious colors, the perfect fit and the fine material than upon the elaborate make. Nothing is more deplorable than the hours spent, often long after midnight, by wearied mothers stitching elaborate tucks and puffs in baby garments which should be made as plain as a simple kerchief. All children's slips and infants' gowns are made as simple as possible, so they can be made in abundance and be frequently changed. All undergarments are cut in the simplest saque and slip shapes. A mere edge of narrow lace is considered sufficient trimming for nightgowns, corset-covers and chemises. Dresses remain severely plain. The entire effort of fashion now seems to trend toward an elegant simplicity. A few elaborate dresses are shown in fashion plates in magazines and papers, but these are usually published merely to meet a demand for such styles and not because they represent the most popular refined fashions. There never was a greater mistake than to imagine that lack of taste in color or cut could be covered by elaboration of ornament, yet it is a mistake often made.—N. Y. Tribune.

## Use of Perfumes.

Anything that will destroy the all-potent and ubiquitous microbe should be gladly welcomed, and when the agent comes in the pleasant form of perfume it is certainly the more acceptable. We now find from experiments that are said to have been made with the perfumes of flowers that by means of them many species of microbes are easily destroyed. The odor of cloves has been known to destroy these minute creatures in 35 minutes, cinnamon will kill some species in 12 minutes, thyme in 35. In 45 minutes common wild verberna is found effective, while the odor of some geranium flowers has destroyed various forms of microbes in 50 minutes. The essence of cinnamon is said to destroy the typhoid fever microbe in 12 minutes, and is recorded as the most effective of all odors as an antiseptic. It is now believed that flowers which are found in Egyptian mummies were placed there more for their antiseptic properties than as mere ornaments or elements in sentimental work. If perfumes are so singularly efficacious as this, then the flower farmer must be a fortunate person and his life a healthy one.—N. Y. Ledger.

## Sacking Combined with Crepe.

One of the latest and most incongruous, but effective combinations of material and contrasts in texture is the use of crash, or a sort of coarse sacking, in the dull ecrú color, with dainty crepe de chine and silk gowns. It is embellished with applique figures of heavy lace or embroidery, which serves as an apology for its use as a dress trimming. One pretty flowered silk in dull browns, greens and reds, has a wide rever collar of this over another of plain green silk. The skirt is draped up on one side to show a band of sacking with green silk underneath. No one but a French woman would ever think of using this coarse fabric with a delicate material like crepe de chine, but here it is in a dull green gown, in the form of a deep collar falling in a point three inches below the belt, and the effect is exceedingly stylish.—St. Louis Republic.

## LIVE AND DIE UNKNOWN.

The Hinkleyites of Pennsylvania Are a Strange Band of People.

One of the strangest sects in the United States, whose existence was until recently practically almost unknown, are the Hinkleyites, who occupy a small settlement among Pennsylvania's hills a few miles from the New York state line, not far from the city of Binghamton. There, strange as it may seem in these hard times, money is a drug on the market, and yet the inhabitants are contented and happy. But it is doubtful, though, if all the money in the entire community were scraped together it would foot up more than ten dollars at any time.

This peculiar settlement is known as Hinkley's Corners. It consists of a half dozen houses, a like number of barns and other outbuildings and a frame structure used as a place of worship in cold weather. As long as the weather will permit the religious rites of this strange sect are held in the open air, usually in a cave near the woods.

The history of this peculiar community is a strange one. About 35 years ago a man named Hinkley began preaching a crusade in the city of Pittsburgh. He claimed that Christianity, by disregarding the Mosaic laws, had violated one of the principles upon which it was founded.

Hinkley's crusade was so much of a success, many prominent persons following his standard, that the police suddenly put a stop to the sacrifices. The result of this threat was to cause Hinkley and a few followers to emigrate to the mountains, there to start the peculiar settlement that exists today. While working about the farms the men wear ragged clothes that in the summer season scarcely cover their bodies, but on Saturdays, the day set apart for public worship, they don their best apparel. The services open with an invocation, the sacrifice having been previously prepared and laid on the altar. The fire is then lighted, and if the smoke arises in a straight column both men and women burst into songs of thanksgiving, but should the smoke hang in a cloud above the altar a weird, wailing song fills the air until the priest has replenished the fire, prepared a new offering and the smoke ascends directly heavenward.

A strangely weird and solemn sight is a funeral among these strange people. The body is carried to its last resting place on a bier, the grave having previously been lined with straw, and into this the uncoffined remains are lowered. Each person in attendance then sprinkles a handful of earth on the corpse, all the while chanting the funeral hymn, and finally passing out of the graveyard, until only the sexton is left to complete the work of burying the dead.

A wedding is an unusually quiet affair. The contracting parties call upon the priest, who requires them to sign an agreement to live together as man and wife, and then performs a short ceremony, at the conclusion of which he pronounces the couple united. Then at the next funeral or on the next day of worship he announces the wedding, and the newly-married couple are accorded the rights usually bestowed upon man and wife—they are at liberty to purchase a farm, and the community will become security for the payment within five years. If at the end of that time the farm is not paid for, the priest, who is the chief executive officer of the community, forecloses the claim, and the couple are obliged to separate and seek work where they can among their fellows.—N. Y. Herald.

## EDUCATED, BUT CANNOT READ.

Brooklyn Woman Who Has Learned, Listening to Others.

The wonderful development of certain faculties in the cases of persons who have lost the use of some of their natural functions, or of others whose faculties have not been fully developed, has long been a matter of remark, but it is not alone the outside observers who appreciate the provisions of nature for the benefit of the unfortunate. The sufferers themselves often appreciate this fully, and in some instances, after years, grow to depend so much upon their acquired faculties as to be afraid of a change, even if they have the chance of one.

An illustration of this is given by a woman in Brooklyn who never has learned to read or write. In no way could one discover this except by her own admission, or by putting her to a direct test, for she is one of the best educated women in the country, conversant with languages, art, literature and all the current topics of the day. She is rich, too, and could afford all the services of the best teachers if she chose to learn to read, but she refuses to do so.

When this woman was a child her parents lived far from schools, so she had no chance then to learn to read or write. As a mere child she began to earn her own living, and again the chance for schooling slipped away. Then she married, and the cares of a family took up her time. By the time the babies were off her hands her husband had grown rich, and then she began her real education, and, now, as a widow, she continues it. Her companions read to her and talk with her about all the topics which interest her. Years of such work have stored her mind with a rich treasure of knowledge, and there is not a page of a book that has been read to her that she is not familiar with; her stores of knowledge are at her instant command. Why will she not learn to read? Because, she says, she fears that this wonderful memory, which is now such a treasure house to her, might be impaired if she were to do anything to weaken the demands upon it.—N. Y. Sun.

## Enough.

Ten Broke (suspiciously)—Are you one of the nouveaux riches?  
Pauline (frankly)—I am.  
Ten Broke—Then will you marry me?  
—N. Y. Journal.

## CHIVALRY AND MATRIMONY.

Time-Honored Notions of Olden Days Which Fall the Test of History.

We all want to consider the days of chivalry as the golden days—never to be recalled—for womankind. This is by implication a rank injustice to our own time.

With all its fine expressions of ardent devotion to the fair sex, and the multitude of its exquisite pretensions, chivalry was the degradation of the highest and tenderest human instincts—the veritable curse of the course of true love. Such a statement presents itself to the romantic believer as a terrible counterblast, but it is true, nevertheless. The records of the treasury and the law courts of those days, in furnishing the experience of popular life deeply marked by the worst shades of modern shortcomings, provide the fullest proof.

Chivalry did not make marriages, at least in the sense of those born of love's young dream; it entirely ignored all sexual affections and sold its victims with ruthless indifference to all mutuality.

There were not two parties to its bargains; there was only one, who was always the third of the group and the one interested, not in satisfying the yearnings of the impassioned, but in a pecuniary sense of their value. He was the vendor, and might be either king or baron. But whichever he was, he was the incarnation of unscrupulous power. The matrimonial transactions of chivalry were mercenary. To them there were no "contracting parties" in the shape of whispering lovers, ardent swains and coy maidens. On the other hand, there was but sullen indifference or hating compliance. Chivalry canted about its faith in women and the purity of its own motives, because it could not sing of love—it may be said that it so canted because it knew it must cant.

It knew that its marriage had not been made in Heaven and of ethereal sentiment. They were consequently bargained for, either in the king's exchequer or in the open market place. Chivalry knew itself as a social falsity and the parent of lust. As a consequence the "lower orders" have had to give us the nomenclature of our love affairs. Chaucer, the very mirror of the era of chivalry, has typified lust with his master hand, but he has no picture of the gratified tenderness of longing youth. In his surroundings it was not suffered to exist. These surroundings had no terms to enumerate the ardent swains and coy maidens of rusticity. But if the aristocracy could produce no one instance of the coy maiden and the rustic sweetheart remains to mock the dubious fiancée, it has a wealth of the arts of diplomacy and an inexhaustible list of the terms of intrigue. Chivalry gave expression to the word matresse, which may have, and had, the funniest of meanings.—N. Y. Herald.

## WOMEN AS SCHOOL-TEACHERS.

Members of the Fair Sex All Over the World Who Teach.

According to census figures and close estimates based upon reliable information, there were in the United States in 1895 no less than 268,000 women engaged in teaching school. Twenty years ago England had 11,616 male and 14,901 female teachers. Last year there were 66,310 female and only 26,270 male teachers. The same change is to be found in other countries, particularly in those in which rudimentary education is generally diffused.

In Spain, where the standard of public education is low, there are few female and many male teachers, whereas in Denmark, where for many years the standard of education has been high, the number of male teachers is low compared with the number of female teachers, the total number of both being in excess of 9,000. There are about 400,000 teachers, male and female, in the United States, 150,000 in France—70,000 male and 80,000 female—150,000 in Germany, 92,000 in England, 100,000 in Italy, 109,000 in Russia, 25,000 in the Netherlands, 40,000 in Spain, 3,500 in Greece and 22,000 in Canada. The march of education in Europe has been remarkable, for, while the population has increased only 33 per cent. since 1840, the average number of children attending school has risen 145 per cent., but this advance seems less important when compared with the gain made in the United States. In 1860 the total number of school children in the United States was 5,700,000, of which 720,000 were in New England, 1,700,000 in the Middle states, 1,000,000 in the Southern states, and 2,280,000 in the Western states and territories. At present the number of school children enrolled is in excess of 14,000,000, of whom 4,600,000 are in what was formerly the south, 2,600,000 in the Middle states, 800,000 in New England and 6,000,000 in the Western states. There has been a decisive gain everywhere in respect not only of the number of school-teachers, but of their efficiency.—Chicago Tribune.

## Rival in Coal.

A possible new rival to coal is looming up in masut, a dark-brown oily liquid which is a by-product in the distillation of raw petroleum. Russia and several other countries have already experimented with masut, but the most successful test has been made by Germany. The German masut is obtained from a cheap coal of Saxony, and it is hard to understand how this new product can be cheaper (40 to 50 per cent. as claimed) than the coal itself. Not only is such a claim now made, but its heat-raising qualities are also said to exceed those of carbon. Its easy tankage, its almost utter independence of stoking, and its smokelessness will, if reports be true, recommend masut for use on war ships.—Chicago Tribune.

## Suspicious at Least.

"I'm inclined to believe that alleged German count is an impostor."  
"Why?"  
"He's paying as he goes, and he always has a lot of ready cash at hand."  
—Philadelphia North American.

## PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

President Kruger has presented a rare specimen of native gold to the Royal Geological museum at Berlin. The gift is said to be worth about £300.

Dr. C. P. Carver, of St. Augustine, Fla., is experimenting for the extraction of the sweet matter from watermelons, and it is said that he derives from the melon pulp a sirup equal to the maple tree.

It is stated that Mr. Cecil Rhodes will soon return to London, his presence being necessary in connection with the settlement of certain difficulties arising out of the titles to land in Rhodesia.

Statistics show that in Antwerp alone nearly 4,000 horses were slaughtered last year for human consumption, and the number of shops dealing exclusively in horseflesh in the Belgian ports exceeds 30.

Ex-Mayor Frank F. Olney, of Providence, R. I., president of the American Philatelic association, has a collection of stamps valued at \$100,000. Mr. Olney is a woolen manufacturer, and is enthusiastic over his hobby.

The Passmore Edwards settlement, now being established in London, will be under Unitarian influences, and an attempt will probably be made in it to carry out some of the humanitarian ideas advanced by Mrs. Humphrey Ward in "Robert Elsmere."

The king of Siam is in England, and there is a discussion over his name. It is commonly supposed to be Chulalongkorn, but a member of the Athenaeum writes to the London Times to protest that this is a "mistransliteration." The real name, he says, is Kulankarnam.

## A WOMAN ASTRONOMER.

The Work Done by Elizabeth Preston Davis, of Washington.

The abstruse calculations of the ephemeris of the sun for 1901, and half of the calculations for 1902, have just been completed for the Nautical Almanac by a handsome young married woman, the mother of four little daughters.

This woman is Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Davis, of Washington, D. C., who since 1888 has been engaged in astronomical work of this sort. She also computed the orbits of the new comets discovered at the Lick observatory and has calculated for the use of Prof. Simon Newcomb the perturbative functions of Mars and Jupiter and of the earth and all the planets whose orbits are inside that of Jupiter.

This remarkable fact is a reminder that several American women have attained preeminence in this science. The more notable of these are Elizabeth Preston Davis, recently a graduate student of Johns Hopkins university; Miss Charlotte Angus Scott, of Bryn Mawr, and Mrs. Christine Ladd Franklin, who took the course necessary to secure the degree of Ph. D. at Johns Hopkins, making mathematics her specialty, and who would have received the degree with distinction but for the fact that she wore petticoats instead of trousers.

Miss Ladd was admitted to the university at the request of the late distinguished Dr. J. J. Sylvester, of Cambridge, England, formerly professor of mathematics in the Johns Hopkins university. He was profoundly impressed by specimens of her work, which he had seen while she was a senior at Vassar.

Miss Elizabeth Preston Brown, now Mrs. Davis, was allowed to take the same course by the courtesy of Prof. Simon Newcomb, late chief of the Nautical Almanac office, and at that time professor of astronomy at Johns Hopkins. Mrs. Davis is still a young woman, and it is not improbable that she will yet more signally distinguish herself as a mathematician.

She has already done more than any other American woman, except Prof. Maria Mitchell and Mrs. Franklin, in this field.

She was born in Front Royal, Va., March 17, 1863, the daughter of Maj. Victor M. Brown, of the late Gen. Corse's staff, of the confederate army. Her father was a lawyer before the war. After the war he was the principal of a flourishing academy at Front Royal. Her mother was a daughter of Edward Burgess Jacobs, a banker of Front Royal, and member of the Virginia legislature.

During her last year at Columbian university she took, under Prof. Winlock, a private course in the theory of orbits, and after her marriage, during her residence in California, obtained from Prof. Barnard, then of Lick observatory, the data for computing the orbits of several new comets as soon as they were discovered. These orbits she contributed from time to time to the Sidereal Messenger and the Astronomical Journal.—N. Y. World.

## Beyond Him.

They tell a good story about a local firm which received a letter from a backwoodsman who wanted a small locomotive to haul logs. The letter read as follows:

"Dear Surs—I own a logging road with kars that run on wheels with grutes in them. We have mules to pull the kars, but the krittters stall when they ought to go ahead easily, so I thought an engine, with steam power attached, would do better. Please write me and give me your lowest price on an engine."

The firm happened to have an old narrow gauge locomotive and agreed to sell it for \$3,000.

The backwoodsman wrote back after receiving the letter and said: "I have been in the loggin' business for five years and have cleared \$250. What in the hielk wud I want an engine for if I had \$3,000?"—Pittsburgh Post.

## Price of Ivory.

Until a few years ago the wholesale price of ivory was three dollars a pound. In consequence of the opening up of a new district in Africa to colonization the value has fallen to two dollars. An ordinary elephant yields about 120 pounds of merchantable ivory.



## THE FARMING WORLD.

## POULTRY IN ORCHARDS.

Fowls Do Good Service in Two Very Distinct Ways.

Mr. Tegetmeier, the famous English authority on poultry, in commenting on a report of the Rhode Island experiment station regarding the value of fowls to orchards, says: For many years I have advocated the introduction of poultry into apple orchards, maintaining that they do good service, in two very distinct modes—first, by manuring the ground, and, secondly, by the destruction of insects and grubs that hibernates in the soil.

The apple maggot appears to be extending in America, attacking the favorite Baldwin, which is so well known as being imported largely into this country, and rendering it entirely unfit for use, but the spraying the trees with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green has appeared to prevent all serious attacks of this insect.

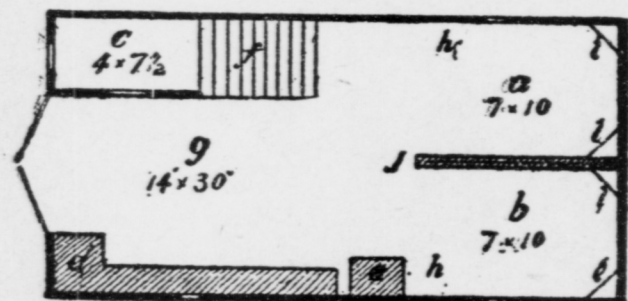
In the mature state this insect is a fly, which deposits its eggs in the pulp of the apple beneath the skin. The young maggots grow within the fruit, which they render worthless, and when mature emerge from the apple and go into the ground, lying in the pupa state beneath the surface soil among the grass roots. Samples of the earth, six inches square, were taken, and the number of maggots under the trees varied, according to the size, from 1,600 to more than 12,000 under each tree; the pupae somewhat resembling kernels of wheat. Now comes the point which was particularly interesting to me. The experiment was tried as to whether poultry, if confined to a small range and encouraged to scratch, would destroy these pupae. A large movable wire fence was placed about a tree, whose fruit had been destroyed by insects. One side of the fence was raised and 50 hens were called into the inclosure. The fence was let down and they were confined to the space around the tree. As soon as they had eaten the corn they naturally began to scratch for pupae, and in the course of three or four days it was found that the latter had disappeared. As these insects remain in the pupa state from the fall of the apple to the following spring, when they appear, it may be expected that next year the number of flies breeding from the apple maggot will be greatly diminished in the localities where this plan is followed.

From personal experience, extending over many years, I can speak positively of the advantages of allowing fowls and chickens a free range in apple orchards. They not only manure the soil and destroy all insects harboring in it, but they find, for some weeks, a considerable proportion of their own food—the windfalls, which they devour greedily, with any grubs they may contain.

## FARM TOOL HOUSE.

Every Vegetable and Fruit Farmer Should Have One.

The plan of a farm tool house, as submitted herewith, is planned for 14 or 15 by 30 feet, but the proportions can be made to suit the convenience of any farm or yard. Sometimes 14 or even 16 foot timber can be secured easier than 15 foot and such will do equally as well. In many places such a building can be built on a side hill, and a second story added, the rear opening level with the ground. It may also be built on posts, but should have sills at the ends to keep from spreading. In this plan



PLAN FOR A TOOL HOUSE.

the length is nearly twice the width, 14 by 30 feet. Stalls for mowers, rakes, hoes, etc., are shown at a and b, each being about 7 by 10 feet. In another corner is a harness and oiling room c, 4 by 7 1/2 feet. The work bench, d, has shelves above and at side of one end is a tool chest e. If the building is two story, stairs may be placed at f, or shelves and racks for tools and seeds. Room for a fanning mill is in the center, as at g. Partition between the stall, j, may be used as shelves as needed and i i are corner cupboards or drawers. Storage for plows, cultivators and other tools is shown at h h. A second story would be handy as a lumber room, seed room, granary, wool room, etc. Four windows are shown.—H. E. Partridge, in Farm and Home.

## Origin of Potato Bugs.

The Colorado potato beetle receives its common name from the fact that its native home was at the eastern base of the Rocky mountains, where it fed upon a species of wild potatoes quite common to this region, known as the Sandbar (Solanum rostratum). It was collected there and described by Thomas Say in 1824. It was first mentioned as an injurious insect in 1859 when some of the early settlers of western Nebraska reported it feeding in large numbers upon the Irish potato. We thus see that the species changed its food from a wild to a cultivated plant, as has been the case with many of our injurious insects.—Farmers' Review.

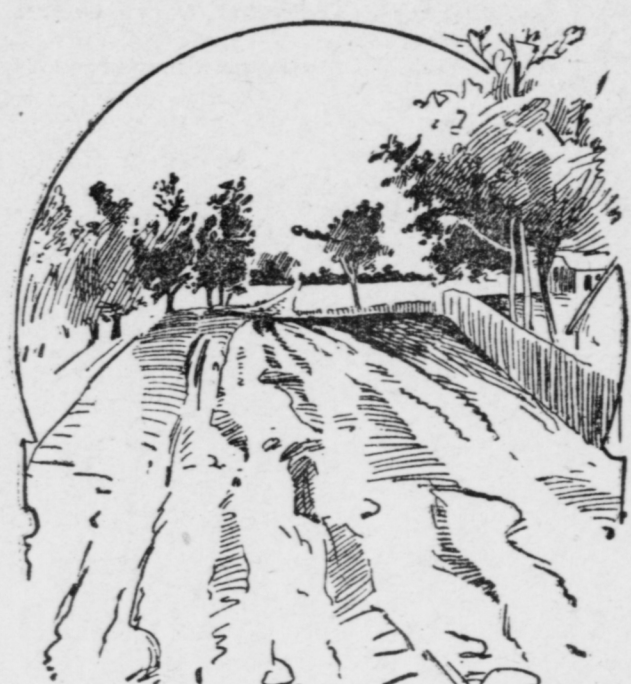
## Money in Medicinal Plants.

Many medicinal plants can be grown with profit, as the demand for some kinds is increasing. Absinthie (wormwood) can be raised as far north as New England, and this country imports for eight dollars per pound, which can be grown in nearly all sections. Peppermint and spearmint find ready sale, and sage, which is well known to every farmer, is imported, frequently selling at \$150 per ton. There are horseradish, boneset, mandrake, blood root, pennyroyal, etc., which are regarded as weeds in some localities, all of which are largely used and have a value in market.

## ECONOMY IN HAULING.

Loads and Roads in Europe and in the United States.

An American farmer visiting France and Germany will certainly be interested, and perhaps somewhat amazed, to see the average country highways as there existing—broad, smooth roadways, splendidly surfaced with stone, suitable for heavy traffic in all kinds of weather, and generally lined on both sides with tall, stately trees, shading the highway like a park driveway. He would wonder at the money which had been spent upon them. With a solid stone roadway, on which an ordinary wagon tire would make no impression, it is not to be wondered at that three and four tons of produce should be loaded upon an ordinary farm wagon, which is there built with tires four or six inches wide. A French load of hay, approaching our American farmer from a distance, would bring to his mind a vision of a moving hay stack—such a great difference is there between the ordinary load of hay as there

ROAD NEAR NILES, MICH.  
(Travel Over Such a Road Is Anything But Pleasant.)

hauled to market and the load he is accustomed to see among his American neighbors.

Contrast such a system of roads with those of our country, with which all of us dwelling in a rural community are so familiar. The law lays out a highway 66 feet wide, but it is rare that more than 20 feet of this ground are appropriated for highway purposes proper. The "highway," such as it is, is rough and uneven, and the ordinary wagon passing over it travels through an inch or two inches of dust in dry weather and through three or four inches of bog, very frequently, after a rain of no unusual severity. This is the road on the level. Where a hill exists conditions are even worse, for the action of rain and snow washes away the soil at the top of the hill, leaving the surface covered with the roughest of gravel, and transforming the "road" at the foot of the hill into what, after a shower, is a veritable quagmire.

What wonder, then, that the average wagon load as we see it in the United States is so entirely different a thing from that seen abroad? Travel over a road of this kind is necessarily slow with any kind of a load and as the distance from the farm to the market is greater by far than in France and Germany, the farmer reduces the weight of his load, that his team may make some respectable progress without being worn out during the first few miles of the trip. Reducing his loads, the farmer's trips are multiplied in number, and the result of it is that it requires three or four times as long to market his crop as would be consumed on European highways.

The movement for good roads is continually and rapidly growing. Every thinking farmer who has become familiar with the publications of the department of agriculture becomes at once an advocate of better highways and an advocate of better methods in building them. The American people have brought their system of water transportation to a high state of perfection and we are the possessors of a system of railroads which is unequalled by that of any other nation in the world. It now looks as if the American people were seriously turning their attention to the common country road, and it is safe to assume that, once the movement for better highways is led along definite lines, we shall, before many years, have a system of country roads equal in every way to our water and railway transportation facilities.—Cleveland Cycling Gazette.

## HINTS FOR DAIRYMEN.

Taste decides the merit of butter. Color is subservient to taste in butter. Quality is of more importance than quantity.

Bad water will make impure, unwholesome milk.

The chief advantage of the creamery system is cheapness of product from the saving of labor.

Dairy heifers should always be handled familiarly from the first and there will be no trouble.

No dairyman can make uniformly good butter unless his cows are fed liberally with wholesome food.

Dairying has one advantage in that its products are always in the line of food and hence always in demand.

Proper management of the dairy gives the farmer a continuous income, something he does not have with most lines of farming.

If the air is warmer than the cream, the purity of the cream and the fine flavor of the butter will be impaired by exposure to it.

After cream becomes sour the more ripening given it the more it depreciates, and the sooner it is skimmed and churned the better.

Feeding and general care and management have as much to do with increasing the product of the cows as breeding or blood.

The milk cans, pails and other vessels should be kept clean by first washing in tepid water and then scalding thoroughly with boiling water.—Agricultural Epitomist.

## MAGNETISM AND LIGHT.

A New Relation Between Them Discovered by Spectroscopy.

A curious, though at present unimportant, discovery in regard to the relation between magnetism and light is just now puzzling many scientists. A foreign investigator named Zeeman announced a few months ago that if one were engaged in examining the vapor of certain metals (sodium, for instance) with a spectroscope, and if the beam of light were made to pass between the poles of a strong magnet before entering the instrument, a novel effect would be observed. The black cross lines, characteristic of the spectrum of the metal in question, would be found to be about twice as wide as they usually are; whereas, as soon as the influence of the magnet ceased, the lines would shrink to their natural breadth. Since that time other experimenters have reported that the magnet seemed to "reverse" a line; that is to say, change it to a bright line if dark originally, or into a dark one if it was bright at first.

Prof. Albert A. Michelson, of the University of Chicago, has just made public some observations which probably describe the phenomenon more accurately than do the earlier reports. He finds that with cadmium, sodium and some other metals the line is not widened, but is doubled, the two members of the pair being separated for a distance which varies in proportion to the strength of the magnet. Sometimes this interval is thrice as broad as one of the lines, but if the magnetic field is weak, the lines will be closer together. The blank space between them comes where the single line was before; so that one of the new images is displaced a little to the right, and the other a little to the left. The number of substances examined thus far is small. It includes sodium, cadmium and mercury. This is hardly enough to justify the statement that the duplication, as a result of magnetic influence on a beam of light before spectroscopic analysis occurs with all the known elements; but it suggests the probability that such is the case.

The only other known influence of magnetism upon light is observed when a ray that has been "polarized" by going through a certain kind of crystal falls upon another crystal. The second, in one position, will let the polarized ray pass through; but if it be slowly twisted around, just one-quarter of a rotation, the light cannot penetrate. Now, Faraday discovered, nearly a century ago, that if the "polarized" beam passed between the north and south poles of a magnet, the second crystal would act peculiarly. It would extinguish the light when in the right position to transmit an unpolarized beam, and would transmit when in the right position to extinguish the same. The key to this mystery is still missing. A kindred problem is afforded by the researches of Zeeman and Michelson. They both suggest, what Clerk Maxwell has tried to prove in other ways, that light is itself an electro-magnetic phenomenon.—N. Y. Tribune.

## NEW METALLIC COMPOUND.

Harder Than Diamonds and Will Revolutionize Many Industries.

Within a few days the patent office will grant title in a discovery which may fairly be considered as being the most remarkable since the X ray. It is for a substance that is harder than the diamond, and the inventor is Moissan, the French savant, whose experiments in the line of diamond making by artifice have obtained such wide publicity. The utmost secrecy has been maintained in regard to the matter, but investigation reveals the fact that the substance in question is a carbide of titanium—that is to say, a compound of carbon with the metal titanium. There can be no doubt that its production in quantities will revolutionize many industries where abrasives are employed, and it may even be used for the cutting of diamonds.

Titanium is one of the most interesting of the rare metals. It is about half as heavy as iron, and like the latter, it is white when perfectly pure. Chemically it resembles tin, while in its physical properties it is like iron. The familiar mineral "rutile" is an oxide of titanium, and is used to give the proper color to artificial teeth. A small quantity of the mineral put into the mixture for tooth enamel produces the peculiar yellowish tint that counterfeits nature so admirably.

Titanium has no other commercial use than this. There is none of it on the market in the metallic state, and probably not an ounce could be obtained at any price by advertising for it. Dealers in rare metals will quote you gallium at \$3,000 an ounce, germanium at \$1,125 an ounce, rhodium at \$112 an ounce, ruthenium at \$90 an ounce, iridium at \$37 an ounce, osmium at \$26 an ounce, and palladium at \$24 an ounce, but they have no titanium to sell, because there is no demand for it, and also for the reason that it is extremely difficult to separate from the substances with which it is found combined in nature. At the same time there is no doubt that plenty of it could be produced at a very moderate cost if a large demand should spring up. Though classed as a rare metal, it is not really such, inasmuch as it is a common impurity in iron ores.—Mineral Collector.

## A Thin Excuse.

Deacon Hasbeen (laying down his paper)—I have just been reading that alcohol will remove grass stains from the most delicate fabric.

Mrs. Hasbeen (severely)—There you go again, Jason, trying to find some excuse for tipping! Just remember that you have no grass stains in your stomach.—Puck.

—For making a common, ordinary Mother Hubbard wrapper the only dressmaker in the Klondike region charged five dollars, and in 30 working hours she netted \$90 from her sewing.

## THE WOMANLY QUEEN.

Sterling Qualities of Great Britain's Monarch.

When the world has united in honoring the womanly queen whose reign is without a parallel in English history, it is worth while to set down in order some of the personal qualities which which have not been specially noted, but which have endeared her to her subjects, and rendered her the most useful sovereign of the century. A correspondent in England thus describes them:

One of the marked traits of the queen is tact. "Gracious" is the word which is most frequently used in England when her name is mentioned. It is kindness of heart that enables her to set visitors at ease when they are presented to her, and to convince the multitudes, who witnessed her triumphal progress through the streets of London, that her nature has not been hardened, but softened and sweetened by 60 years of exalted power.

Her manners are simple and sincere. She is thoughtful of the feelings of others, and says the right thing in the right way. She shows by her demeanor on public occasions that she honors her subjects and desires to promote their welfare and happiness.

Another quality is a business-like talent for reigning. She has work to do, and she performs it in an orderly, methodical way. Her life at court is conducted by the clock. Everybody in attendance upon her is required to be punctual to the minute, and every day's arrangements are carefully ordered so that she will have time for every detail of public business and courtly ceremonial. She never allows herself to be hurried in examining and signing public papers.

She is thorough and precise in everything which she does. A portion of each day is taken up with the business of state. What remains is divided so that she has time for an afternoon drive, social life at court, the direction of the royal household and adequate rest. She knows nothing of the secret worries of royalty.

Another trait is sterling common sense. Throughout her reign she has adapted herself to the conditions of constitutional rule, under which the continuance of monarchy has been possible in a revolutionary age.

She has respected the will of the people in every election; she has taken no interest in party politics; she has followed the advice of the ministers of the day; and she has shown sound judgment in making the crown the instrument of popular government. One prime minister after another has found her to be a capable, experienced ruler, well informed in home and foreign affairs, and with clear ideas of her own relations to the state.

Her greatest virtue as a sovereign has been her womanliness. As wife, mother, widow and first lady of the realm, she has never unsexed herself, but has remained an example of womanly graces of character.

Short in stature and without beauty of feature or grace of carriage to impress either a well-ordered court or the throngs of sightseers crowding the streets through which she passed on jubilee days, she commands respect by her purity of life, her devotion to her husband's memory and her children's welfare, and her genuine womanly qualities.

Elizabeth, with her inflexible will and hard, masculine order of mind, was a kingly queen in an iron age of conquest. Victoria has been a womanly queen in a home-loving empire, reigning in a golden era of progress.—Youth's Companion.

## How It Happened.

Tourist (in Oklahoma hotel)—That mild-mannered, meek-looking little man who sat opposite me at dinner looked very peculiar with his fierce pompadour. I wonder how he happened to adopt that style of wearing his hair?

Landlord—Oh, that's Rev. Mr. Harps. He has been wearin' his hair that way ever since he was in a stagelod of passengers who were held up by a cross-eyed road agent who was so nervous that the hook of his finger on the trigger of his gun kept openin' an' shuttin' like a bird's claw.—N. Y. World.

## THE MARKETS.

| CINCINNATI, Sept. 2       |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| LIVE STOCK—Cattle, common | 2 25 @ 3 25         |
| SELECT BUTCHERS           | 4 00 @ 4 40         |
| CATTLE—Fair to good light | 5 50 @ 6 50         |
| HOGS—Common               | 3 50 @ 4 25         |
| Mixed packers             | 4 30 @ 4 40         |
| Light shippers            | 4 40 @ 4 50         |
| SHEEP—Choice              | 2 75 @ 3 35         |
| LAMBS—Good to choice      | 5 40 @ 5 50         |
| WHEAT—Winter family       | 3 75 @ 4 00         |
| GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red     | 95 1/2 @ 96 1/2     |
| No. 3 red                 | 93 @ 94             |
| Corn—No. 2 mixed          | 50 @ 51             |
| Oats—No. 2                | 37 1/2 @ 38         |
| Hay—Prime to choice       | 10 @ 11             |
| PROVISIONS—Mess pork      | 95 @ 100            |
| Lard—Prime steam          | 6 @ 6 1/2           |
| BUTTER—Choice dairy       | 10 @ 11             |
| Prime to first creamery   | 9 @ 10              |
| APPLES—Per bbl            | 1 25 @ 1 50         |
| POTATOES—Per bbl          | 1 90 @ 2 00         |
| NEW YORK                  |                     |
| FLOUR—Winter patent       | 5 55 @ 5 65         |
| No. 2 red                 | 1 02 1/2 @ 1 03 1/2 |
| CORN—No. 2 mixed          | 37 1/2 @ 38         |
| RYE                       | 45 @ 46             |
| OATS—Mixed                | 23 1/2 @ 24         |
| PORK—New Mess             | 10 00 @ 10 75       |
| LARD—Western              | 5 @ 5 30            |
| CHICAGO                   |                     |
| FLOUR—Winter patents      | 5 00 @ 5 30         |
| GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red     | 93 1/2 @ 96         |
| No. 2 yellow spring       | 95 @ 96             |
| CORN—No. 2                | 31 1/2 @ 32 1/2     |
| OATS—No. 2                | 19 1/2 @ 19 3/4     |
| RYE—No. 2 western         | 8 90 @ 8 95         |
| LARD—Steam                | 4 87 1/2 @ 4 90     |
| BALTIMORE                 |                     |
| FLOUR—Family              | 4 50 @ 4 90         |
| GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2         | 98 1/2 @ 99 1/2     |
| Southern—Wheat            | 95 @ 98             |
| Corn—Mixed                | 35 1/2 @ 36 1/2     |
| Oats—No. 2 white          | 24 @ 25             |
| RYE—No. 2 western         | 4 20 @ 4 45         |
| HOGS—Western              | 4 65 @ 4 75         |
| INDIANAPOLIS              |                     |
| GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2         | 91 @ 92             |
| Corn—No. 2 mixed          | 30 1/2 @ 31 1/2     |
| Oats—No. 2 mixed          | 17 1/2 @ 18         |
| LOUISVILLE                |                     |
| FLOUR—Winter patent       | 3 75 @ 4 00         |
| GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red     | 92 @ 93             |
| Corn—Mixed                | 31 1/2 @ 32 1/2     |
| PORK—Mess                 | 9 @ 9 50            |
| LARD—Steam                | 5 @ 5 00            |

## Encouraging Statistics.

The Baltimore and Ohio officials are very much pleased with certain statistics that have recently been prepared of the performance of freight trains on the Second division, which handles all the east and west-bound traffic between Baltimore and Cumberland. Before the new freight engines were purchased, and the improvements made in the track in the way of straightening curves and securing grades, the average number of cars to the train was 28 1/2. Now, with more powerful and modern motive power and a better track, the average is 40 cars per train, an increase of 41 per cent. The average east-bound movement per day for the first ten days of August was 1,123 loaded cars. On the Third division, Cumberland to Grafton, where there are grades of 125 feet to the mile, the engines used to haul 19 1/2 loads to the train. Now the average is 25 2/3 loads per train, an increase of 31 per cent. It would certainly appear that the money spent in improvements on the B. and O. is being amply justified, and that the cost of operation is being very materially reduced.

The Country's Needs.—"What this country needs," said the earnest citizen, "is more warships." "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum, reflectively, "and more consulsips."—Washington Star.

## Do We Need Big Muscles?

By no means. Persons of herculean build frequently possess a minimum of genuine vigor, and exhibit less endurance than very small people. Real vigor means the ability to digest and sleep well, and to perform a reasonable amount of daily physical and mental labor without unnatural fatigue. It is because a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters enables the enfeebled dyspeptic to resume the allotted activity of every day life, as well as to participate without discomfort in its enjoyments, that it is such a preeminently useful medicine.

If a man makes a success in life, he likes to tell how he started with nothing.—Washington Democrat.

## CHEAP EXCURSION RATES WEST

Via Burlington Route.

One fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip to Nebraska, Kansas, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Black Hills, certain portions of Iowa, Colorado and Utah. September 7th, 21st, October 5th and 19th. Ask your ticket agent for additional information. L. W. WALKER, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

When a woman has more than she can hold in her hand she puts it in her mouth.—Washington Democrat.

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. Dieter, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '94.

If it were not for funerals a great many men would never hear a sermon.—Washington Democrat.

## Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

Some people are better when they are sick than at any other time.—Chicago Record.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE!

**Walter Baker & Co.'s**  
**Breakfast COCOA**  
Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.  
Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.  
Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.  
**Walter Baker & Co. Limited,**  
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ALL AGES will delight the coming of the most wonderful, meritorious preparation that will lighten the ills of humanity and will do away with the taking of obnoxious, violent purges, inconvenient liquids, and pills that tear your life out. Simple, because in

**Cascarets** CANDY CATHARTIC

You find just what you want, convenient in form, pleasant of taste (just like candy), and of never-failing remedial action. Although made of the most costly ingredients, they are sold at a price within the reach of all.

ALL DRUGGISTS.  
10c., 25c., 50c.

From Baby to Dear Old Grandpa.

"GOOD WIVES GROW FAIR IN THE LIGHT OF THEIR WORKS," ESPECIALLY IF THEY USE

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What organ shall I buy? Why not buy the one which holds the world's record for largest sales—the

**ESTEE**

Write for Illustrated Catalogue with prices, to Estee Organ Company, Brattleboro, Vt.

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CALIBRE FREE  
SEND YOUR NAME ON A POSTAL CARD AND WE WILL SEND YOU OUR 136 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.  
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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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NAME THIS  
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THE GENUINE  
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**FITS** STOPPED FREE.  
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**DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER**  
Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance. No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to fit patients, they paying express charges only when returned. Send to DR. KLINE, Ltd., Bellevue Institute of Medicine, 533 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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A. N. K.—E 1672

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISEMENTS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.



SCINTILLATIONS.

## An Interesting Jumble Of News And Comment.

A recent census gives Danville 5,692 inhabitants.

Three mad dogs were killed in Lexington Tuesday

Col. J. T. Estill, of Madison, has assigned. Assets, 300 acres of land. Liabilities, not known.

Stanford people will hear Gen. John B. Gordon lecture Oct. 4. Polk Miller appears there on Oct. 20.

A dispatch from Maysville states that a plan for asphalt streets will be submitted to the Maysville city council.

The Dawson City correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin estimates the season's output of gold in the Klondike at \$7,000,000.

Hester's annual report puts the cotton crop of the United States for 1896-97 at 8,757,964 bales, against 7,157,360 last year and 9,901,251 the year before.

The *Ledger* says that the quickest way for Maysville to get brick streets is for the City Council to buy one brick each year and lay it away so that people who live there in 999,999 may enjoy the paved streets.

Miss Eliza Rogers, of Grange City, Fleming County, attempted suicide twice Sunday night—by hanging and using a razor—but without success. Disappointment in love is given as the cause.

Noah Frazier, 56, a leading citizen of Cynthia, was found dead in his room Wednesday with a shotgun by his side. He had on a shooting jacket as if going out hunting doves. He leaves a wife and three children—W. D. Frazier, Mrs. F. R. Broadwell and Mrs. Clarence Lebus. Deceased carried \$55,000 life insurance.

## STOCK AND BOND NEWS

Sales and Transfers Of Stock, Crop, Etc.  
Turf Notes.

John D. Harris, of Madison, will sow 600 acres of wheat this Fall.

Simms & Anderson's colt Cuba Free won a \$400 purse Tuesday at Chicago.

E. O. Fretwell, of this city, has bought 15,000 bushels of wheat at an average price of seventy-one cents per bushel.

In Cincinnati W. T. Overbey sold six hhd. of tobacco at an average of \$13 21. A. Mussinon, also of this city, sold one hhd. for \$12 25.

Dan Morris left last night with his stable of race horses for Wheeling, W. Va., to attend the race meeting which begins Tuesday.

Open bids of ninety-six cents were made for wheat in the Louisville market Wednesday, and ninety-seven is said to have been offered privately.

Forty per cent. of the wheat crop in Woodford is being held for \$1.25 per bushel. An increased average of wheat will be sown this Fall in Woodford.

Star Pointer and Joe Patchen, the pacers, are matched for a mile race at Mystic Park on September 11 for a purse of \$4,000, the winner to take all.

**WM. MYALL,**  
Assignee of SIDNEY D. CLAY and LIZ-  
ZIE M. CLAY

A. T. FORSYTH, Auct'r.

**PUBLIC SALE**

# PUBLIC SALE

— OF A —

FINE BLUE-GRASS FARM  
NEAR PARIS, KY.

I will offer at public sale on the prem-

ises, on  
**Wednesday, Sept. 15th, 1897,**

Piles ! Piles ! Piles !

Nashville.

\$9.75 round trip to Nashville by repurchasing tickets at Chattanooga. Visit Chattanooga, Hickamanga, Lookout Mountain enroute to the Exposition.

### L. & N. Rates To Nashville.

F. B. CARR, Agt

Nashville Exposition.

The Queen & Crescent train service is perfect, the schedules fast ones, the scenery unsurpassed anywhere.

If you want the journey to be a pleasant one see that your tickets read via Cincinnati and Queen & Crescent.

W. C. Kinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Work guaranteed satisfactory. Calls promptly answered. Your work is solicited. Prices reasonable.

**Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Shoes.**

## Clothing, Shoes, Underwear, Etc.

600 prs Men's Pants, 25c, worth 75c  
300 prs Men's Pants, good values, 49c, worth \$1.25.  
300 prs Men's wool Jeans Pants, 72c.  
200 prs Boys' Knee Pants 25c.  
Men's Suits, were \$15, now \$9.00.  
Men's Suits, were \$12, now \$7.90.  
Men's Suits, were \$10, now \$6.00.  
Men's Suits were \$8, now \$5.00.  
Men's Suits were \$6, now \$3.75.  
Men's Suits were \$4.75, now 2.95.  
Knee Pants Suits, 49c.  
Knee Pants Suits, \$1.  
Knee Pants Suits, \$1.25.  
Knee Pants Suits \$1.50.  
Men's Shoes worth 1.75 now \$1.25.  
Men's Shoes worth 2.50, now \$1.90.  
Men's Shoes worth 3 now \$2.25.  
Men's Shoes worth 3.75, now \$2.75.  
Men's Shoes worth 4 and 4.50, now \$3.25.  
Men's Laundered Shirts, White and Colored, 44c.  
Men's Laundered Shirts, worth \$1 now 69c.  
Big line of Sheets, Hats, Trunks, etc., at special  
Prices for Ten Days.

**FREE:**

With every purchase at our store you get a coupon, and when you get \$10 worth of coupon tickets you get free a large, handsome, glass-framed picture.

Remember these are special prices for 10 days. Don't delay. Come now and you will reap a harvest. **REMEMBER THE PLACE.**

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